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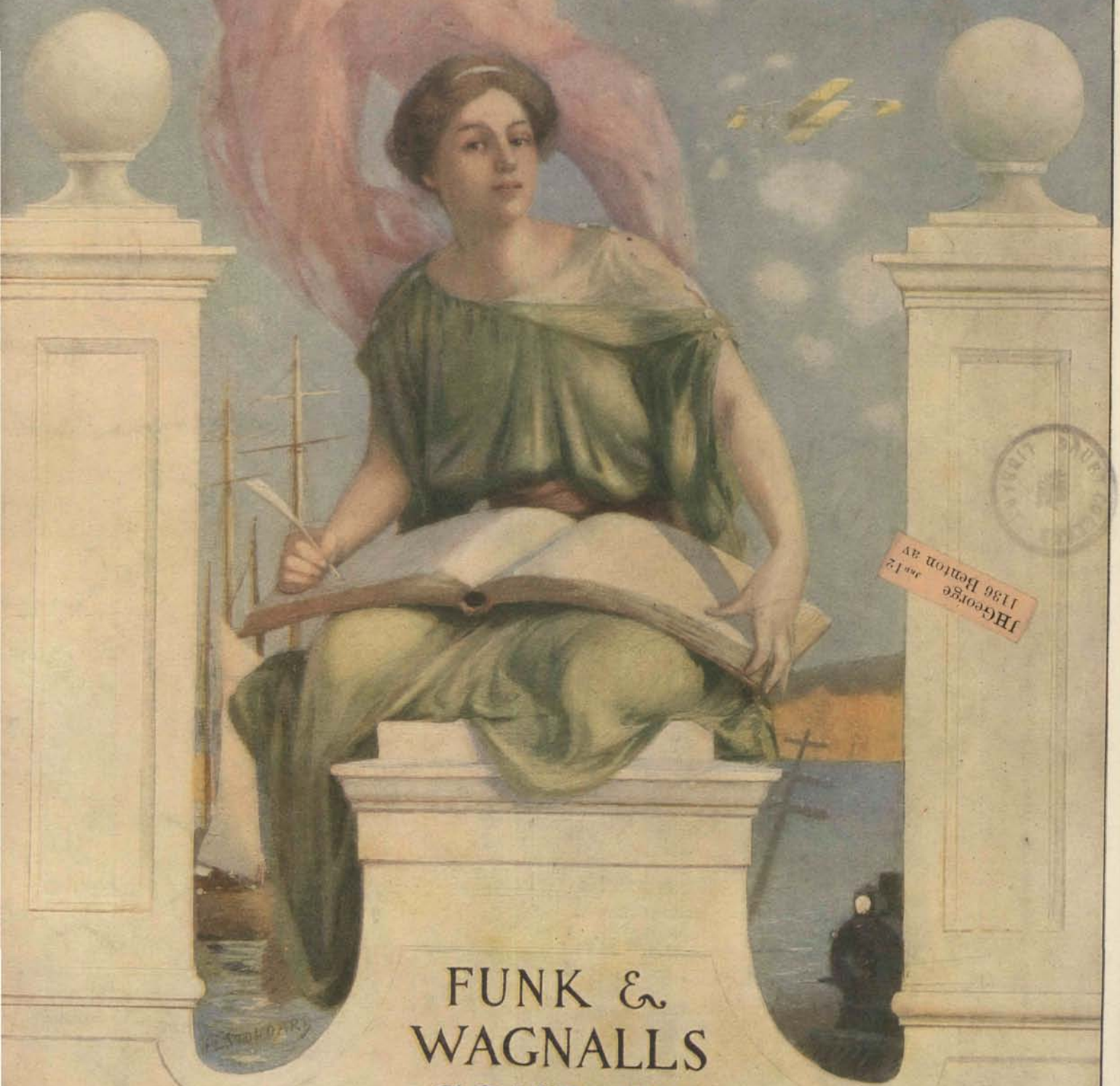
PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST



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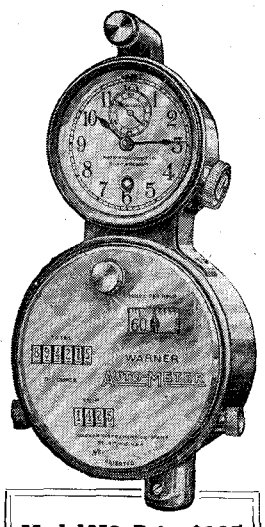

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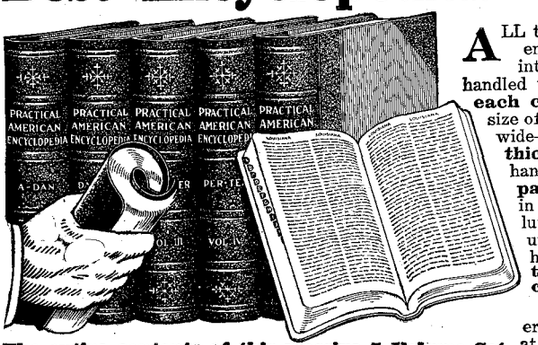

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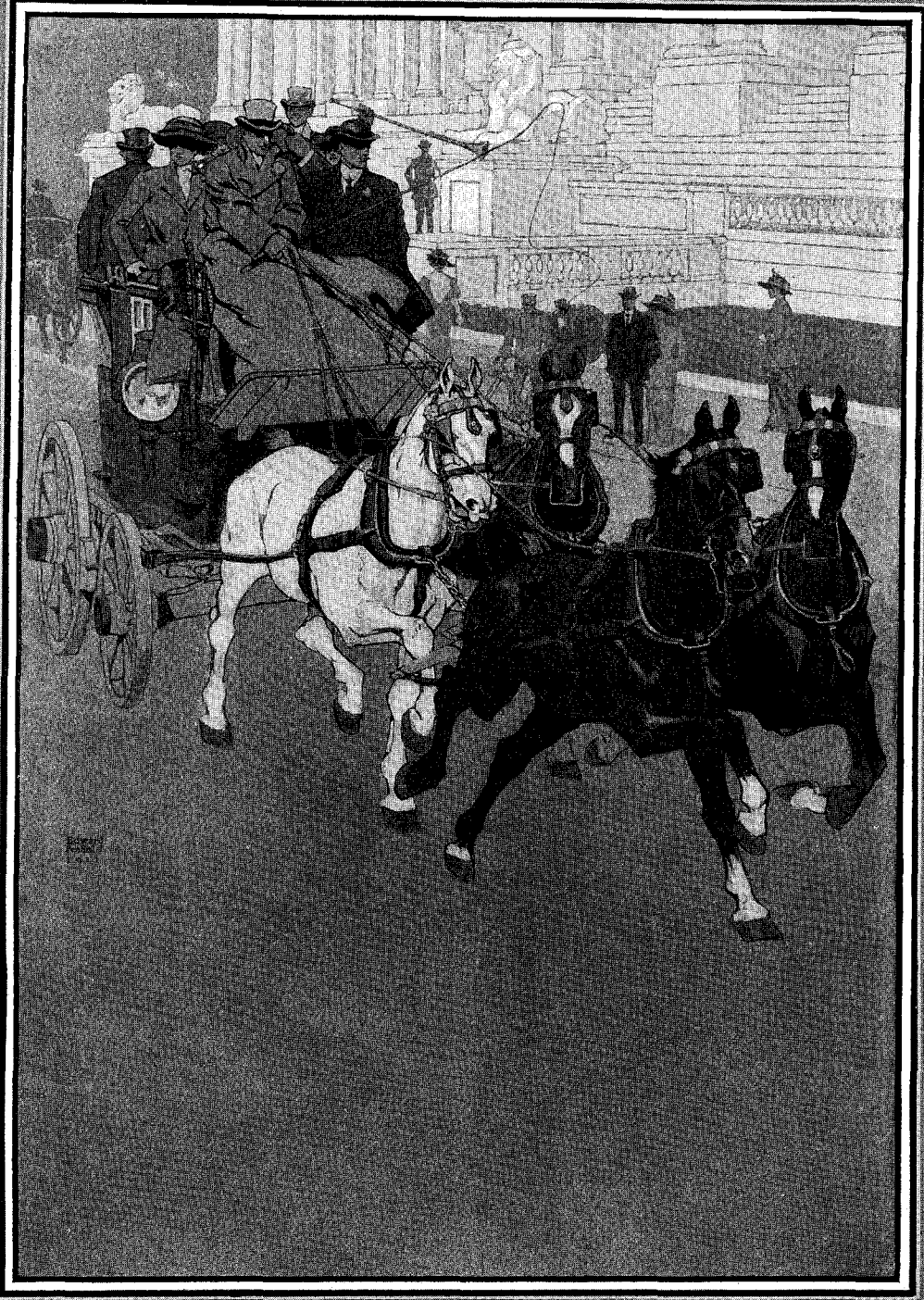

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VOL. XLIII., No. 8 NEW YORK, AUGUST 19, 1911 WHOLE NUMBER 1113

TOPICS OF THE DAY

PROBING A PANIC

THE FOUR AND TWENTY Congressional investigating committees, all of which, like the "four and twenty blackbirds baked in a pie," hope to have a startling song to sing when the pie is opened, have, according to a New York *Sun* correspondent, not fared equally well in attracting popular attention to Republican misdoings and unpunished trust crimes. But two, the steel and sugar committees, have succeeded in keeping in the limelight. Mr. Stanley, whom the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) credits with "getting at the bottom of the Steel Trust iniquity," is deemed fortunate by the New York *Sun* (Ind.) writer because his committee has been examining men prominent in the public eye. Messrs. Gary, Perkins, Schwab, Hanna, Schley, and Topping have described the origins of the Steel Trust and explained in their divers ways the real meaning of that "T. C. and I. deal" of November 4, 1907, and, finally, the ex-President of the United States comes voluntarily to justify an official act of his administration before a committee of inquiry appointed by his political opponents.

From "The Evening Mail," New York.

"I DID EXACTLY RIGHT."

Ex-President Roosevelt telling the Committee investigating the Steel Trust that his action in permitting the Trust to acquire the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company during the panic of 1907 was right and necessary.

Nothing in Colonel Roosevelt's strenuous career was more dramatic than his appearance before the Stanley Committee in the New York City Hall, to be questioned regarding one of the most criticized acts of his administration, says one New York paper. In assuring Messrs. Frick and Gary that the acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company would meet with no opposition from the Government, the ex-President declared that he "did exactly right." Believing at the time their statement that this purchase offered the only chance of arresting the panic, he now accepts the full responsibility for his action and asserts that "the result justified my judgment." To quote further from the statement read to the committee:

"In my judgment I would have been derelict in my duties, I would have shown myself a timid and unworthy public officer if in that extraordinary crisis I had not acted as I did act. In every such crisis the temptation is to indecision, to non-action, and action means risk and the certainty of blame to the man who acts. But if the man is worth his salt he will do his duty, he will give the people the benefit of the doubt, and act in any way which their interests demand and which is not affirmatively prohibited by law, unheeding the likelihood that he himself, when the crisis is over and the danger passed, will be assailed for what he has done. . . . . .

"The danger was too imminent and too appalling for men to be willing to condemn those who were successful in saving them from it. But I fully understood and expected that when there was no longer danger, when the fear had been forgotten, attack would be made upon me."

That its readers may understand the significance of Mr. Roosevelt's testimony the Kansas City *Times* (Ind. Rep.) gives this brief account of the financial situation at the time:

"The panic of 1907, it will be remembered, began late in October with the collapse of the Heinze copper pool. This embarrassed the Heinze Bank, the Mercantile National, and a string of banking institutions in which C. W. Morse and other associates of Heinze were interested. The clearing-house came to their rescue on condition that the reckless financiers who were operating them should resign their positions. But the suspicion that had been aroused

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could not be allayed. It was known that C. T. Barney, president of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, with fifty millions in deposits, had had extensive dealings with Morse. A run began on Monday, October 21. That afternoon Barney resigned, but in one hour on Tuesday eight million dollars were withdrawn and the bank closed its doors. Three weeks later Barney committed suicide.

"Wednesday the Trust Company of America, with deposits of sixty-seven million dollars, was threatened. Within two months it had suffered the withdrawal of fifty-one millions in deposits. A few days later practically all the banks in the country had suspended cash payments so far as possible, and were issuing clearing-house certificates."

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S FRUITLESS INVESTIGATIONS.

—Robinson in the New York *Tribune*.

A firm of brokers, Moore and Schley, was holding large quantities of Tennessee Coal and Iron stock, which was not at that time readily marketable. For the purpose of keeping this firm from going to the wall, the Steel Trust, after a conference which included J. P. Morgan, took over this stock, and "exchanged its bonds, which were a stable security, and thus helped reassure the public." This, according to most financial authorities, was the beginning of the end of the panic.

The Roosevelt statement is heartily indorsed and the one-time President given a clean bill of health for his part in the transaction by *The Wall Street Journal*, New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), *Evening Mail* (Ind. Rep.), and *Commercial* (Fin.), the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Ind. Rep.), and the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.) and many other papers. "He may have been misinformed or misled, but he acted with characteristic resolution and patriotism," remarks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), and the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.) thinks that "the inquiry into the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company transaction, which it was hoped in some quarters would embarrass him, has merely strengthened him in the confidence of the American people." A number of editors, however, while exonerating Mr. Roosevelt from any conscious wrong-doing, suspect that his act has not been entirely justified by what has happened since, and declare roundly that the Steel Trust was actuated by other motives than pure philanthropy. It is pointed out by the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.) that the trust directors simply used this peculiar opportunity to secure the property of a rival and complete its own monopoly. In the judgment of the Denver *Rocky Mountain News* (Ind.), "the absorption of Tennessee Coal and Iron by the Steel Trust was a direct violation of law, was needless as a measure to avert the panic, and was of profit only to those who claim to have done the deed for sweet charity's sake."

But the ex-President himself is not freed from blame even by a paper so generally found in support of his acts and policies as the New York *Press* (Rep.). Whether or not he was "grossly humbugged," lofty and patriotic as his motive may have been, when the President "violated his oath of office by consenting to the furtherance of this conspiracy in restraint of trade," "his act was undoubtedly impeachable." Equally sharp criticism appears in the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), Charleston *Post* (Dem.), and Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.). Mr. Roosevelt's repeated declarations that his action was "vitally necessary to the welfare of the people of the United States," are set down by the New York *World* (Dem.) as "his excuse for suspending the Anti-Trust Law to oblige the Steel Trust." *The World's* explanation of the transaction is as follows:

"Grant B. Schley has denied on the stand that his firm was in 'imminent danger' of failing and that it was only saved by the Steel Trust taking the Tennessee Coal and Iron stock off his hands. The Steel Trust wanted the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. It saw a chance to get the concern cheap.

"Most of all, the Steel Trust needed Mr. Roosevelt's consent to defy the law with impunity. Without his license the purchase would not have been made. He suspended the laws with that understanding. He issued his directions to the Attorney-General. He guaranteed the Steel Trust against prosecution. In so far as he could he committed the United States Government to protect the Steel Trust from interference at any future time. To-day he is its foremost champion and advocate before a committee of Congress entrusted with the duty of investigating the enforcement of the Sherman law.

"As President Mr. Roosevelt wrote to his Attorney-General asking 'whether we can afford to throw away the great influence of the Morgan interests that have been so friendly to us,' and while in office he befriended the Steel Trust. He furthered its schemes by setting aside the law that threatened it. He issued his Presidential mandate at the request of envoys direct from Mr. Morgan's headquarters and in plain disregard of the statutes. He now justifies his arbitrary substitution of personal government for government by law by the bald statement, 'I did it.' This is the 'steward of the public welfare.' This is Rooseveltism in practise—lawlessness in the White House in partnership with lawlessness in Wall Street, the Presidential authority at the service of the Steel Trust in violating the statutes, the dispensation of Executive favors to powerful financiers when the sole duty of the President is faithfully to execute the laws."

In Mr. Roosevelt's testimony there was an expression of belief that the proper method of trust control lay in strict and efficient governmental regulation, rather than in prosecution and attacks tending to dispel confidence. This view, also advocated recently by Attorney-General Wickersham, Judge Gary, and Mr. G. W. Perkins, seems to meet with the approval of *The Wall Street Journal* and many papers farther removed from the financial center, but the Philadelphia *North American* will have none of it. These policies, it says, "would permit all the productive agencies in this country to fall into the control of a few men who would operate them with the Government as a regulating and price-fixing but not a profit-sharing partner."

The Stanley Committee were informed by Mr. Schwab, when on the stand, that the Steel Trust was his idea, tho it was put together by Morgan. Its purpose, according to Mr. Schwab, was the securing of an "eminence" in the steel business of the world, economy in production and distribution, and not at all the limitation of production or the maintenance of prices. This steel magnate further told the committee of his disapproval of "the trust scheme," and his belief that cooperation must take the place of "destructive" competition. Asked about "pools" and "gentlemen's agreements," he hinted that they were generally "made to be broken" and that they had often been disregarded by steel manufacturers even at the cost of $100,000 penalties, a sum which "is nothing in the steel business."

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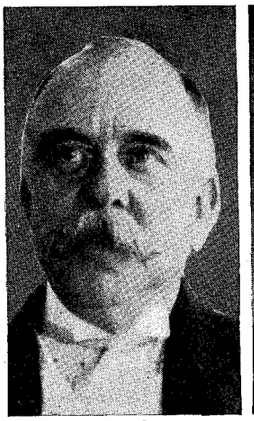

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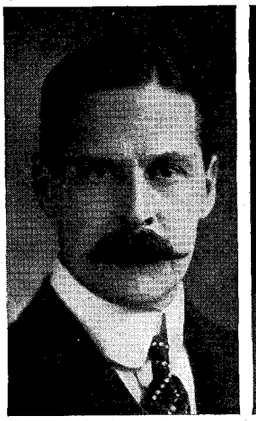
JOHN G. A. LEISHMAN,

The successor of Dr. David Jayne Hill as our Ambassador to Germany.



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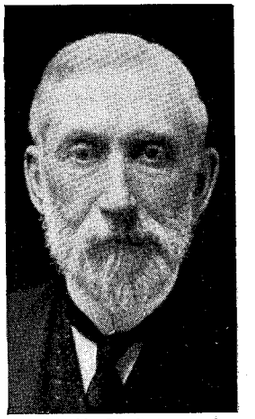
JOHN R. CARTER.

He is transferred from the Balkan States to the Argentine Republic.



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THOMAS J. O'BRIEN,

Who leaves Tokyo to take Mr. Leishman's place as Ambassador to Italy.

DIPLOMATS WHO RECEIVE NEW BERTHS.

In his reorganization of the Diplomatic Corps, with but one appointment from without the service, President Taft wins praise from the press for "further establishment of the merit system in what may be called the higher grades of our Diplomatic Corps." In addition to the five whose faces appear above, the list of appointees includes John B. Jackson, now Minister to Cuba, who succeeds Mr. Carter as Minister to the Balkan States; Arthur M. Beaupré, now Minister to the Netherlands, who becomes Minister to Cuba; and Lloyd Bryce, of New York, the only nominee not previously in the diplomatic service, who is appointed Minister to the Netherlands.

PRICES THAT STAY UP

AFTER ALL THE TUMULT and the shouting of "trust-busting," investigating, and tariff revision, the lot of the ultimate consumer has been but little bettered, note several editors, commenting on the report of the Federal Bureau of Labor showing that prices of commodities reached a new high-water mark last year. Politically speaking, this means, according to a leading Democratic newspaper, that the "cost of living" is still to be a live issue, and it "foreshadows the factors which will determine the Presidential election of 1912."

The wholesale prices of 257 chosen commodities in 1910 rose, it seems, four per cent. over 1909, nineteen per cent. over 1900, 1.6 per cent. over the previous record-year mark in 1907, and 4.6 per cent. above the minimum of 1897. Press summaries of the figures given out by the Department of Commerce and Labor call attention to a number of interesting price fluctuations. For instance:

"Of the 257 commodities considered in the investigation 148 showed an average increase, 26 showed no change, and 83 showed decreases. Prices of lumber and building materials increased in 1910 over 1909 10.7 per cent.; farm products 7.5 per cent.; drugs 4.1 per cent.; foodstuffs 3.2 per cent.; clothing 2.7 per cent."

The scope of this comprehensive record is further shown by a table of wholesale prices in the 257 articles, beginning with the year 1890. The base of 100 is the average price for 1890 to 1899. The table is reprinted as follows on the editorial page of the Springfield *Republican*:

Year	Raw commodities	Manufactured commodities	All commodities
1890	115.0	112.3	112.9
1891	116.3	110.6	111.7
1892	107.9	105.6	106.1
1893	104.4	105.9	105.6
1894	93.2	96.8	96.1
1895	91.7	94.0	93.6
1896	84.0	91.9	90.4
1897	87.6	90.1	89.7
1898	94.0	93.3	93.4
1899	105.9	100.7	101.7
1900	111.9	110.2	110.5
1901	111.4	107.8	108.5
1902	122.4	110.6	112.9
1903	122.7	111.5	113.6
1904	119.7	111.3	113.0
1905	121.2	114.6	115.9
1906	126.5	121.6	122.5
1907	133.4	128.6	129.5
1908	125.5	122.2	122.8
1909	136.8	123.9	126.5
1910	139.7	129.6	131.6

"WHAT IS BEER?"

"BEER IS BEER," but as an answer to the consumer's questionings regarding the precise nature of the popular beverage, this statement, tho perhaps comprehensive enough, is deemed by a Brooklyn paper just about as convincing as *Sam Weller's* assurance that "weal pie is wery good, ven you knows it isn't cats." It was at the instance of the barley-growers of the Northwest that the pure-food authorities at Washington held the hearing to determine whether beer made from other grains and substances deserved the name of beer, and whether its actual constituents should be indicated on the labels. According to Mr. J. R. Mauff, counsel for these barley-raisers, the general understanding among laymen is that only barley, malt, hops, yeast, and water are the component parts of pure beer. But brewers in this country, he says, are using more and more such ingredients as corn, starch, glucose, caramel, sirups, sugar, saccharin, lupulin, "an acid imitation of the essence of hops," and "stuff to give beers a distinctive color." There is one company, he declared, "claiming to make beer out of cabbage-leaves." In all there are but twenty-five breweries in the country turning out barley-malt beer, he added, and cited a brewers' report, showing that all-malt beer was "almost extinct" in America, and that the long storage necessary to insure its proper aging was "obsolete." In support of these statements there were shown advertisements in trade journals offering various chemicals for coloring and preserving beer.

On the other hand, beer is beer, whether made from corn and rice or barley, insisted counsel for the brewers, who testified that 60,000,000 bushels of barley malt are being used each year, to 20,000,000 of the other two grains, and that corn has been "commonly" used since 1885. Former Secretary J. Sterling Morton was quoted as an advocate of the use of corn in brewing beer, and President Taft's ruling that "all whisky is whisky" was held up as a precedent for allowing the term "beer" to apply to the brew of all grain malts. "Why should the Government discriminate?" asked Lawrence Maxwell, representing the independent brewers.

"Such discrimination would mean that the entire beer industry would stop. Hardly a brewer could be found in the United States who uses no cereal adjuncts with his barley. . . . The Pure Food Law, as it applies here, is to prohibit in the beers of Interstate Commerce deleterious elements. Ten years hence

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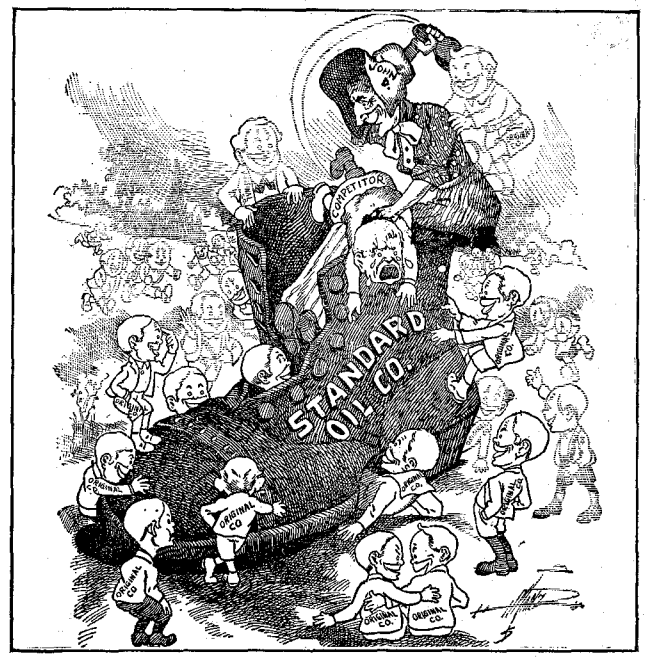
PIGS IS PIGS.
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*



THERE WAS AN OLD WOMAN WHO LIVED IN A SHOE.
—Manz in the Washington *Herald.*

CHIPS OF THE OLD BLOCK.

other ingredients may come to be used in beer, as corn now is, but as long as the product is beer it should be branded as beer, and nothing else. It is not necessary that every brewer should specify what his beer is made of, and how made."

In the course of a long statement made in behalf of the United States Brewers' Association, Mr. L. B. Schram objected to the board's discussions being confined to the materials used in the beer industry:

"We desire to emphasize the fact that it is of equal, if not far greater importance, that the method of using the ingredients should have attention. It is absolutely necessary that the utmost care and cleanliness be observed in the brewery, for the slightest infection will cause disturbances in fermentation and the beer would be unpalatable and unsalable."

From press reports of the hearings we learn that Mr. Schram admitted the use of "malted and unmalted cereals," "sugars prepared from cereals, cane sugar, and beet sugar." The beer is made more "lively" by "krausening," adding young fermenting beer, or "carbonating," collecting the gas from fermentation and impregnating aged beer with it. To quote a dispatch summarizing further portions of this testimony:

"Rice, corn, and brewer's sugar are used, because the American malts contain an excess of albuminoids. These substances produce a pale color. Caramelized sugar is used, as also roasted corn and other extracts, 'to meet the demands of the consumers for various colors.' Water sometimes is chemically treated in the production of beer. . . . . .

"The main differences in beers, ales, porters, and stouts brewed in the United States are in their density before and after fermentation, and all are brewed from the same kind of materials."

The Board of Food and Drug Inspection, it is announced, will not give out their decision for several months, but the Washington *Post* thinks that some idea of the attitude of the authorities may be derived from a letter written by Secretary Wilson, last January, to an Indiana barley-dealer. In this letter he said:

"I have just been interviewing our chemists and pure-food experts along barley lines, and it is in their minds and mine to reach something definite with regard to what beer is. We could require that beer made from anything else than barley should have a label showing its component parts; I think we can go that far. If we find that any beers injurious to the public health are being made, we could declare them adulterants and stop the interstate trade in them. It seems to be a subject concerning which our people know less than almost anything else, but I have been urging inquiry into it; I am in sympathy with you along this line. Investigation will bring the facts, and we will have investigation made."

Under the name "lager beer" there is committed a multitude of sins, believes the New York *Commercial*—

"Much of it is merely a cheap corn or rice product that has simply passed through storage or has never been in it at all; and there can be no question that millions of gallons of beer consumed in this country daily are a direct menace to the public health."

Beer is rapidly becoming the great American drink, in the opinion of several editors, and it is of great importance to the national health that there be a definite standard of purity. Yet the Baltimore *Sun* concludes that "Dr. Wiley's final judgments, however astute, will have but small direct effect upon the general quality of American beer." It reasons thus:

"They will apply only to beer shipped from one State to another, and nine-tenths of the beer drunk by Americans is of local manufacture. Most of the great national brands, indeed, are probably pure enough as they stand: some of them are even accompanied by specific guaranties of purity. It is the one-horse brewery, supreme in its little town, that stands most in need of attention—and that one-horse brewery, unfortunately enough, is yet beyond the reach of the Federal poison-hounds.

"The importance of purity in beer can not be overestimated, for the American people drink more of it every year, and it tends to drive out all of the stronger tipples of years gone by. When the wave of prohibition struck the South, it was feared that the beer industry would suffer, for beer is bulky, and, in consequence there are difficulties about smuggling it into the dry States, but tho a temporary falling-off in sales was noted in 1909, that falling-off was more than counterbalanced last year, when the people of the United States drank 59,485,116 full barrels—not kegs or gallons, remember—of the great German beverage. A lot of beer for one young nation to put down—and yet that beer, whatever its potency and whatever its content of coloring and flavoring-matters, was obviously a more healthful drink than the corn whisky and applejack we Americans used to swallow.

"In 1863, the first year of the internal-revenue tax, our whole consumption of beer was but 885,272 barrels. This year the returns will probably go beyond 62,000,000. In other words, the increase in per capita consumption has been from less than one-thirtieth of a barrel a year to two-thirds of a barrel. Certainly, it behooves our high officers to see to the purity of a beverage so copiously ingested."

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MY, WHAT AN APPETITE!
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

"IN SPITE OF HIMSELF!"
—Heaton in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

WHAT WILL THE END BE?

OUR GROWING CONGRESS

"WHERE WILL the policy of enlarging the House end?" pertinently asks one Democratic editor, following the enactment of the reapportionment bill which enlarges the membership of the House of Representatives from 391 to 433, exclusive of representation from New Mexico and Arizona; "there must be a limit to the number of members, or the House will become too unwieldy for efficient work." And the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) points back to 1789, when the House had only 65 members, and asserts that the successive decades of reapportionment have brought 105, 141, 181, 212, 240, 223, 234, 241, 292, 389, and 391 Congressmen respectively; and the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) observes that "growth at the rate maintained in the last three apportionments can not continue indefinitely," but might wisely stop now "for a couple of decades."

The immediate rewards that the Republicans foresaw in the bill determined that in the Senate fight party lines should be rather closely drawn; and the Republicans are rejoicing that they are to get 32 new Congressmen, as against 10 for the Democrats. There are 18 Republican States whose representation will be increased, and 7 Democratic. These States, and the number of new Congressmen that each will gain, are given in the following table from the New York *Times:*

REPUBLICAN		DEMOCRATIC	
California	3	Alabama	1
Idaho	1	Colorado	1
Illinois	2	Florida	1
Massachusetts	2	Georgia	1
Michigan	1	Louisiana	1
Minnesota	1	Oklahoma	3
Montana	1	Texas	2
New Jersey	2	Total	10
New York	6		
North Dakota	1		
Ohio	1		
Oregon	1		
Pennsylvania	4		
Rhode Island	1		
South Dakota	1		
Utah	1		
West Virginia	1		
Washington	2		
Total	32		

The old ratio was one representative to 194,182 people, the new is one to 211,877; and it is pointed out that the latter ratio furnishes the proper increase of Representatives to the States showing gains in population during the last decade, and still does not curtail the representation of those States which lost or did not gain.

To show how the various sections of the country fare in this enlargement of the House membership, the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) prints a table, showing that of a total of 42 (exclusive of Arizona and New Mexico) New England has 3, the Middle Atlantic States 12, and the North Central States east of the Mississippi 5 or 6—"the older Northern States thus holding about half of the total gain."

"The other half is chiefly confined to the Southwestern, Mountain, and Pacific States. Hence as a result of the last census and of this apportionment in accordance therewith, the northeastern part of the country and the extreme western and southwestern parts gain in voting power in the popular branch of Congress and the rest of the country relatively loses."

SENATOR FRYE AND THE CHANGING SENATE

A FEW YEARS AGO, remarks one editor, the Republican Old Guard would have been less surprized to see the rocks of Maine fly from their firm bases than to witness the spectacle of that dyed-in-the-wool Republican State represented in Washington by two Democratic Senators. Yet no less a phenomenon than this results from the death last week of Senator William Pierce Frye. It is only a few months since the election of one Democratic Senator from Maine was regarded as a sensational event. Now it is practically certain that Governor Plaisted will appoint another Democrat to complete Senator Frye's unexpired term, and that a Democratic legislature will see that the ground thus gained is not soon lost. The Baltimore *American* (Rep.), it is true, declares in undaunted tones that "unless all signs fail Maine will soon wheel back into the Republican column and will, at the end of a single term, send two Republicans to the upper House." However that may be, the immediate prospect is for two Democratic Senators from Maine—"and then," as the Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.) remarks, "for the first time since the Republican National Convention of 1856 the State will have no representative of the party of Lincoln in the Senate Chamber at

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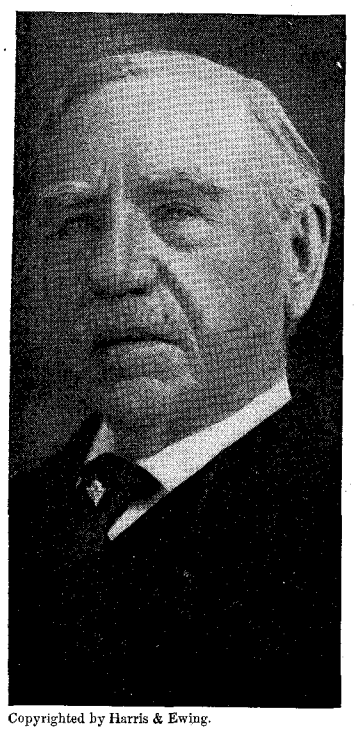
Washington." It is a sign of the political revolution that is upon us, exclaims the New York *American* (Ind.). In a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) the political bearings of Senator Frye's death are thus further elucidated:

"With the election of a Democratic successor to Senator Frye, the Senate will contain only forty-nine Republicans and forty-three Democrats, with all vacancies filled. Senators Briggs, of New Jersey, Brown of Nebraska, Dixon of Montana, and Guggenheim of Colorado, all of whom must be reelected next year, will have to overturn Democratic legislatures in order to hold their seats. Their defeat, without Republican gains to offset, alone would give the Democrats a majority of two in the Senate."



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WILLIAM P. FRYE.

The passing of the venerable Senator from Maine will leave the Democrats a governor, legislature, two United States Senators, and a majority of the House delegation from what has for a full generation been a "rock-ribbed" Republican State.

The same paper in its editorial columns further emphasizes the revolutionary nature of the changes now taking place in the Senate. To quote in part:

"Curious as it may seem to some who wondered how the Senate could go on when the giants had all passed away, the Senate still lives—and talks—just as the House, by dispatching its business, confounds those who held that without a Speaker who was a czar it could not but degenerate into a disorderly mob. To-day, sneered at, disliked, and distrusted as he is by most of his party associates, a newcomer alien to the ways and ideals of the Old Guard is the most talked of, if not the most dominating figure in the Senate. It is but six years since La Follette entered the Senate, only to be snubbed by his colleagues, given an office in the basement, and assigned to the Committee on Potomac River Betterments—the least conspicuous committee duty which his associates could award to him. To-day the fate of a tariff bill is given wholly into his hands, with full power to commit the Senate in conference. Is the death of Senator Frye necessary to remind us that it is not evolution but revolution, that the country has been witnessing in the Senate?"

Born in 1831, Senator Frye would have been eighty years old on September 2. During more than half of this long life he helped to fashion the laws of his country. He entered the Senate in 1881 as successor to James G. Blaine, and last March he completed thirty years of continuous service in that body. Before entering the Senate he had been a member of the House for more than a decade. For the past fifteen years, until ill-health recently compelled him to surrender it, he held the position of president pro tem of the Senate. Of one phase of his services to his country the Washington *Post* (Ind.) says:

"Senator Frye's greatest work as a legislator was done as member and chairman of the committee on commerce and as member of the committee on foreign relations. He was a consistent advocate of measures to extend American commerce, and was possest with the idea that the United States should lead the world in foreign trade. To this end he was author of several of the ship subsidy bills that have appeared in Congress. It was always a matter of humiliation to the Maine statesman that his country did not possess a strong and active merchant marine; and the subsidiary questions of river and harbor improvement and the light-house and revenue-cutter services were given the deepest study and most loyal support by him. As he saw it, the country's greatness depended upon its commerce, and all matters pertaining thereto occupied the mind of the Maine statesman throughout his long service in the Senate.

"Senator Frye's usefulness also extended to foreign relations. . . . In fact, wherever Senator Frye could see advantage to America as a trading nation there the forces of his mind were bent, and there he worked for the progress of the nation and its people."

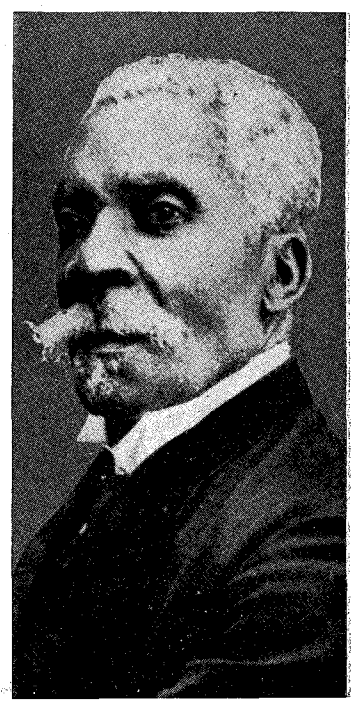
The New York *Sun* (Ind.), which can not refrain from mingling with its eulogy of Senator Frye its scorn of certain "progressive" forces at present conspicuous in the Senate, has this to say:

"It was time for Mr. Frye to die; and his departure should be a warning to his few contemporaries or associates that lag superfluous on a stage now given wholly to 'variety' politics. He died impenitent. To the last he refused to see the futility of a long apprenticeship in what used to be considered the art of statesmanship, of a strong and trained intellect, of severe pondered study of constitutional history and interpretation of parliamentary forms and procedure. He accumulated information. He patiently mastered details, and of the most tedious, intricate questions. He respected experience. He cultivated judgment. He was an accomplished Senator, whereas he should have been a telephone receiver for the howl of mobs, an echo of paranoiac magazines, a puppet yanked by the charlatan managers and exploiters of half-baked, neurotic lurdans. . . . . .

"Well dead, we say again, and in all kindness. Let us forgive him as much as we can, and forget him as soon as we can. For he was very able, he was wholly honest, he strove to be faithful to the Constitution. He believed in a Senate of discussion, not of concussion. He loved the 'American House of Lords,' and was pained to see it becoming a House of Lunatics.'"

OUR DUTY IN HAITI

REVOLUTIONS in the torrid zone of the American continent end only to begin again, many editors observe, and yet, it is not the carnage that draws forth columns of editorial comment, but the danger of international complications which constantly threaten to grow out of the need for the protection of private interests. Thus another revolution has been in progress in Haiti, and the daily press point to Uncle Sam's duty under the Monroe doctrine. Citizens of the United States, France, Germany, and England have commercial interests in Haiti which have long been in jeopardy; and failing to obtain the expected protection for the same, England and Germany landed marines at Port au Prince, the capital, and France ordered a vessel of the fleet to the scene. These moves were made in advance of definite action by the United States and the State Department has been criticized from many sources for not taking the initiative. "The Monroe Doctrine, by the interpretation given to it by ourselves and others since Roosevelt's day," declares the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "makes us responsible for the protection of the life and property of Europeans in the countries in or bordering the Caribbean," and "this blindness and feebleness in grasping a situation is out of line with our course in previous affairs of this sort in Haiti and elsewhere on this continent."



ANTOINE SIMON.

The President of the negro republic of Haiti, who was allowed to serve but three years of his seven-year term.

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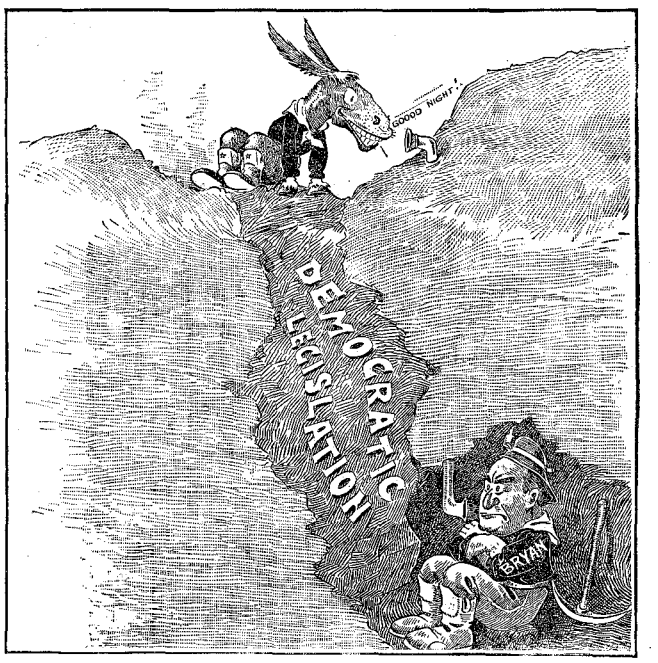
THE TROUBLE-MAKER.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.



ANOTHER ENTOMBED MINER.
—Rehse in the New York *Evening Mail*.

SEATS OF THE MIGHTY.

President Nord Alexis succumbed to revolutionist sentiment and arms in 1908, and now President Antoine Simon, his successor, has been forced to abdicate by Gen. Cincinnatus Leconte, former Minister of the Interior under Alexis, and by Gen. Antenor Firmin, former Minister to Great Britain, who deserted his diplomatic post to assist in the Simon downfall. Firmin was for a time a contender for the presidency, but Leconte is now in charge at Port au Prince, and it is conceded that he will handle the Republic's affairs and its funds. In spite of the promise of a new administration of the government, however, bush warfare still continues on a small scale between the various disaffected factions.

That before very long it will be the unpleasant duty of the United States to read the riot act to Haiti is the opinion exprest in editorials in the New York *Herald*, the Washington *Times*, and the New York *Sun*. Says *The Herald*:

"The old formula of sending a few small warships to remain until the prisoners have all been butchered, and then steam away, will do no longer. European interests in Haiti are far too important to be left longer at the mercy of the warring chiefs of the Black Republic. Europe looks to America to exercise her undisputed authority and end for all time these scandalous atrocities. If we hold aloof some other Power is bound to step in and create a situation that will mean danger for us."

As a possible way of putting an end to these successive "revolutions for revenue only," the Newark *News* suggests the acceptance of the responsibility for these "squabbling neighbors of ours" in the form applied in our Santo Domingo treaty. There, we are reminded, "this nation administers the custom-house and applies the revenue to paying off Santo Domingo's debt to the foreign powers; lacking reason for existence, revolutions don't occur." Unfortunately, adds *The News*, "this method of pacification may only be applicable when the foreign creditor nations are on the point of applying unpleasant dunning to the chronic bankrupt." Suggesting that the people of both Haiti and Santo Domingo "must be tired of sporadic anarchy as a governmental type," the Brooklyn *Eagle* remarks that "perhaps if both were to agree to a United States protectorate, the President and Congress would consider the matter." But, altho this would be "the best thing that could happen for Haiti and Santo Domingo," it would be "of rather questionable advantage to a republic somewhat overburdened already with its colonial acquisitions."

NEW STATES AND THE RECALL OF JUDGES

THAT THE HAPPY prospect of adding the forty-seventh and forty-eighth stars to the American flag in the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as sovereign States promises to be delayed by an executive veto of the Statehood Bill, is regretted by a number of writers in the daily press. These territories are the last within the continental boundaries of the United States; they have long clamored for recognition as States, and have finally been voted in by both branches of Congress; but President Taft, scenting trouble for the judiciary, can not become reconciled to the clause in the Arizona constitution providing for the recall of judges, and it is asserted that he will send a special message to Congress along with his veto of the bill. This action, it is pointed out, will give the President an opportunity to defend the bench against influences which he thinks are conspiring to disturb its equilibrium. Among these is a bill by Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, for the recall of United States Supreme Court judges by Congress, and a growing distrust of the judiciary by many people of the country. Senator Owen goes into his subject "at great length and with studied solemnity," observes the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.), "being persuaded that the courts are the bulwark of special privilege and out of sympathy with the people," and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) declares that while the bill does not call for serious consideration, it is distinctly worth attention "as a sign of the times."

Because of the important issue involved, the editors see ahead an interesting situation in the promised attempt of the Democrats and Progressive Republicans to pass the Statehood Bill over the President's veto; but the watchful Washington correspondent of the Republican New York *Tribune* again wields his pen for the Administration by declaring that "there is no such possibility in the Upper House, where many of those Senators who voted for the bill will sympathize with the attitude of the President."

The conditions under which the new States will eventually be admitted are explained in substantially the following manner in a number of editorials and Washington dispatches: Under the Enabling Act of June 20, 1910, both New Mexico and Arizona adopted State constitutions that in certain provisions

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aroused hostile criticism in Washington. New Mexico made its constitution extremely difficult to amend. Arizona provided for the recall of all public officers in the State, including judges. In the Statehood Bill now passed by the House and Senate, it is required that New Mexico and Arizona shall each again vote separately upon the constitutional provisions to which objection has been made. The people of the territories are thus enabled to decide upon these amendments directly and apart from other issues. "The weak point in this plan," as seen by the New York *World* (Dem.) is "that if either of the territories votes to reject the constitutional amendment proposed by Congress it will still be admitted to Statehood, with all the faults of its original constitution unchanged. As a State, Arizona would then retain the recall of the judiciary and New Mexico its partizan constitution."

It is to be noted that the bill passed the Senate by the vote of fifty-three to eighteen, many of the Senators desiring that the people of Arizona should be allowed to decide the question. One of these was Senator Borah, of Idaho, who cast his vote for the measure after having risen the day before in a defense of the judiciary. Senator Borah is quoted as having said:

"We sometimes argue that the first principle of Democratic or Republican government is that the majority shall rule. That is true in making laws and determining policies, but it has no place in and will destroy Republican government if applied to the courts or to controversies to be determined under the law. There all men are equal. . . . If our courts are taught to listen trained by this subtle process of the years, to harken to the voice of the majority, to whom will the minority appeal for relief? If the voice of the majority controls, if this principle finally comes to be recognized in the timidity of judges, to what power in our Government will the isolated, the unfortunate, the humble, and the poor go for relief? Where will those without prestige, without wealth or social rank go for protection?"

The Washington correspondents reported that the entire Democratic strength against the bill consisted of Senator Bailey, of Texas, and Senator O'Gorman, of New York, and they quoted the latter as saying that the move was "a most destructive and revolutionary assault on the stability of our Government," and that "it would enthrone tumult, lawlessness, and anarchy." The New York *Evening Mail* (Ind. Rep.) incorporates this sentiment in an editorial which leads off as follows:

"By refusing to exclude the provision for the recall of judges from the constitution for the projected State of Arizona, the United States Senate has made a further surrender to the forces of unreasoning radicalism, and affirmed a principle which is abhorrent to the whole spirit of our institutions."

A number of Insurgent Senators argued strongly for the Statehood Bill, and the principle that "if the people of Arizona or any other State are competent to elect their judges and can be trusted to act fairly and honestly in the election, they can also be trusted in the exercise of the recall power," was propounded by Senator Bourne (Rep.) of Oregon, in a vigorous defense of the recall provision. Senator Bourne continued:

"Men who profess opposition to the recall as applied to the judiciary for fear judges will be improperly influenced by public opinion do not realize that they are offering a greater insult to the judiciary than the advocates of recall could possibly offer. Advocates of the recall have confidence in the judiciary in general; but they recognize the fact, demonstrated by experience, that human frailty exists in judges as in other men.

"To assert that judges are above corruption or improper prejudice and that they are always efficient public servants is too absurd for serious consideration. . . . Can it be asserted that the boy who studied law and found such political favor in the eyes of the political boss as to secure a nomination for the bench is superior in either efficiency or honesty to his brother who entered business and was slated by the same boss for a position in the executive or legislative branch of the government? . . . There hangs no halo of sanctity around the head of the judiciary, except as unthinking men concede a sacredness which the legal profession has assumed for occupants of the bench."

That the vote probably "reflects the sentiment of the country on a question of this kind," and that, after all, it is "Arizona's business," is the belief of the New York *Evening Post*, and the New York *American* (Ind.) gives expression to a similar idea as follows:

"The President has already had abundant occasion to express his strong convictions on the recall of the judiciary, and the integrity of his position is too well understood and too fully established to require at this time from him that radical extreme which would deny to two American States the life which is now offered them because one of these States has voted into its constitution a policy which the President does not approve.

"The President is too wise and too well informed not to know that the general sentiment of the country is disposed to concede to Arizona the State right to adopt its own Constitution, and to abide the consequences, if it so elects."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

SEEMS to have been the T. R. & I. deal.—*New York American.*

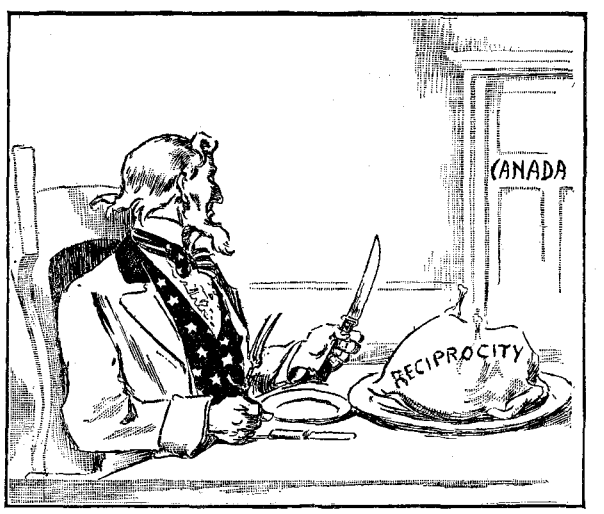
AFTER listening to George W. Perkins it appears that the corporations discovered America, fought the Revolutionary War, signed the Constitution, freed the slaves, and defeated free silver.—*Wall Street Journal.*

ROCKEFELLER admits that his fortune has driven peace from his heart. Thoughtless admission to make just after his declaration that his fortune is due to his wife.—*Los Angeles Tribune.*

THE announcement from Teneriffe that the Germans have established a "landing-stage and a beer-house" at Agadir inclines to a belief that the Kaiser looks upon the settlement as permanent.—*New York World.*

LOUIS R. GLAVIS has been appointed secretary of California's new Conservation Commission, which probably waived in his favor the customary request for references from his former employers, Messrs. Taft and Ballinger.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

VEDRINE, the aeronaut, flew from London to Paris the other day rather than crate and ship his machine by the rail-and-water route. Possibly his example will suggest to American shippers a new means of securing relief from excessive rail-and-water rates in this country.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*



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THE LATE GUEST.

—Mayer in the New York *Times.*

WE do not note summer boarders on that farmers' free list.—*Washington Post.*

HIS enemies are given to understand that we don't care to shake Dr. Wiley after using.—*Detroit Times.*

HOKE deferred maketh the heart sick.—*Columbia (S. C.) State.*

WHAT has become of the old-fashioned man who used to be known as Uncle Joe Cannon?—*Toledo Blade.*

THE White House stables are being torn down. Another underhanded attempt to discourage the Democratic donkey.—*Cleveland Leader.*

WOODROW WILSON says liquor has no place in politics. Evidently the Governor never took charge of a campaign in a downtown precinct.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THAT Illinois legislator who confesses receiving a bribe says he took it "for the public good," but does not deny that he banked it for his private benefit.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE University of Pennsylvania has sent an exhibit of 400 teeth to Rome. Somebody should wise up Penn that since Mr. Taft slipt this arbitration pact over we are not showing our teeth abroad.—*Washington Post.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

ENGLISH COMMENT ON AMERICAN-CANADIAN RECIPROCITY

THE SIGNING of the Reciprocity Bill by President Taft has not called forth much notice in England, excepting as a piece of news. But the very silence with which the news is received by many papers of both parties is significant. The agreement is almost treated as if it were a convention between two foreign European countries. Those who do editorially comment upon it take particular pains to commend Mr. Taft's patience, skill, and diplomatic management. But they are inclined to regard the business as beyond the criticism or intervention by the home government, and now that the matter is a *fait accompli*, so far as the United States is concerned, they neither murmur nor utter any enthusiastic congratulations. Thus *The Tablet* (London) merely observes that "the success of the supporters of the measure is a great personal triumph for Mr. Taft, who has worked for it enthusiastically from the beginning." The Manchester *Guardian* also approvingly remarks:

"Mr. Taft has signed the Reciprocity Act at Washington amid considerable enthusiasm. One account states that he passed his pen over his signature a second time, wearing his broadest smile, for the benefit of the press photographers, and that on his desk there was a pile of letters and telegrams a foot high, congratulating him on his achievement. Certainly the dogged way in which he has forced through the Senate a bill for which it did not care, but which was eagerly demanded by the country, has put him in a stronger position than at any time during his presidency, while the purely obstructionist methods of some of the insurgents have only resulted in discrediting them. In Canada the prospects of the measure are not less good, tho it is clear that an appeal to the country will have to be made in order to pass it."

The Nation (London) looks upon the passing of the bill as dealing a deadly blow to Protection in the United States, and thinks that Canada has been forced to entertain such a measure through the indifference and delay of the British government, and proceeds:

GREAT CHANCES FOR INVESTMENTS IN CANADA
FARMS MINES FACTORIES MILLS FORESTS ETC
$100,000,000 FOR INVESTMENT IN CANADA-1911 HALF A BILLION DOLLARS
The News
ANNEXATION

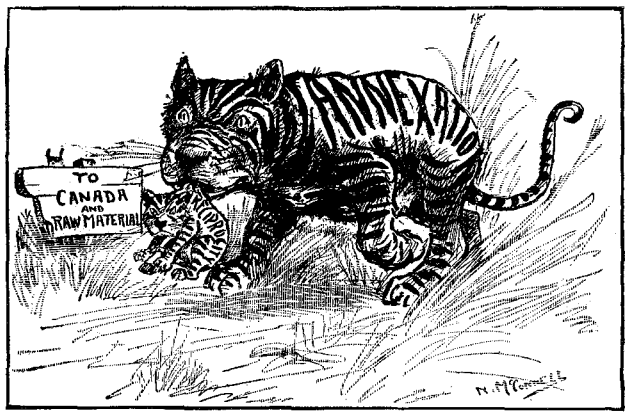
EDITORIAL COLUMN TEARS VERSUS NEWS COLUMN SMILES.

MR. BULL—"Why are you weeping so sorely, my little man?"

THE NEWSBOY (between sobs)—"B-b-because this R-r-reciprocity b-business is going to scare B-British c-c-capital away from C-C-Canada—boo-hoo!"

[*The Toronto News* publishes a statement, on the authority of an English financier, that British capital coming into Canada this year will probably reach the half-billion mark.]

—Toronto *Globe*.



SHALL WE ACCEPT THE KITTEN AS A HOUSEHOLD PET?

—Toronto *News*.

50 PER CENT TARIFF AGAINST THE WORLD AT LARGE
COTTON
THANKS
BANK
U.S. FREE ENTRY OF CANADIAN NATURAL PRODUCTS
$ OVER 100 MILLIONS VALUE OF CANADIAN GRAIN PRODUCTS FOR EXPORT IN YEARS 1911-12

LOYALTY, LIMITED.

MR. JINGO (the eminent and patriotic Canadian financier)—"Don't you know it's treasonable and disloyal for you common farmer fellows to talk of selling your produce to this gentleman? Go away. I'm engaged in arranging with him to supply money to move his crops!"

—Toronto *Globe*.

"It is the first important breach made in the high-tariff wall of the United States, behind which trusts and monopolies have grown and flourished at the expense of the people ever since the great Civil War between North and South. . . . It is a big achievement, a personal triumph for Mr. Taft, who has worked for it with great skill, courtesy, and good temper."

The attitude of aloofness, impartiality, and acquiescence taken by the whole British press is well illustrated in *The Spectator* (London, Unionist and Free Trade). Commenting upon the words of Mr. Balfour, the Conservative leader, who spoke of the Reciprocity Treaty as "an imperial disaster," this powerful organ remarks:

"Let us now turn to the political side of the question and understand quite clearly why Great Britain, so far from consenting to a disaster in approving of the Reciprocity Agreement, would be courting 'imperial disaster' if she did anything whatever to prevent the measure from becoming law. The great political consideration, which, indeed, embraces all the others, is that it is never to the advantage of the Mother Country to make any of her Dominions *feel* poorer. We are not even assuming that if the Reciprocity proposal failed Canada would be poorer than she otherwise might have been. It is enough for our purpose to know that if by any urgent advice or intervention from Great Britain, Canada were restrained from making her bargain with the United States, there would be a large mass of opinion in Canada which would be resentful. It would be said that Great Britain had followed her old mistaken course of not recognizing that her colonies had grown up, and were free communities, fit and able to choose their own path in the world."

The English public and the English Government must understand, this writer continues, that the Treaty has been signed by the President as between two responsible governments. To quote further:

"The desire to make Canada permanently a tied house comes from the delusion that two countries can not be prosperous at the same time. It is childish to say to Canadians that if they and Americans both become richer through new opportunities

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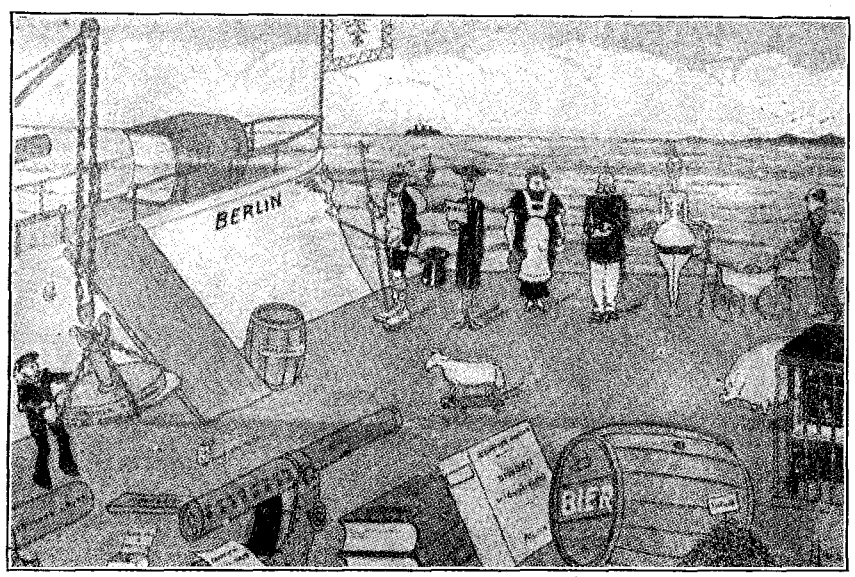
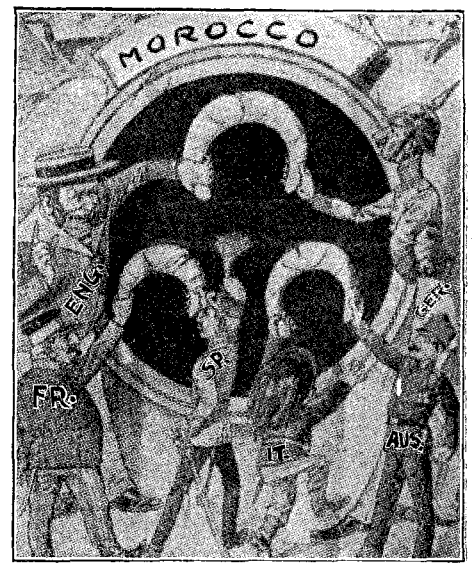


GERMAN CIVILIZATION INVADING AFRICA—Tourists, preachers, barmaids, police, and beer.
—*Pasquino* (Turin).



PARTITION OF MOROCCO.
Each piece is claimed by two powers.
—*Kikeriki* (Vienna)

ALL WANT AGADIR, BUT GERMANY'S GOT THERE FIRST.

of trading with each other, Canada will be guilty of a disloyal act to Great Britain. Of course we know that Tariff Reformers here do not say that directly; they put the blame on British governments. But there is no escaping the simple fact that, after all, the proposed Reciprocity Agreement is an instrument between the responsible governments of Washington and Ottawa. Along the three thousand miles of frontier between Canada and the United States it is impossible to maintain a Chinese wall. The reciprocal pressure of human convenience and human wants between two peoples speaking the same language would require the removal of the wall sooner or later."

The very position on the map of Canada makes such a treaty natural and it would be foolish injustice for England to interfere. Hence we read:

"If Canadians yield to the mighty and potent facts of geography and say that the wall shall go sooner, rather than later, we have no right whatever to say them nay."

ECONOMIC ASPECT OF THE MOROCCO QUESTION

ECONOMIC and commercial considerations are becoming more and more prominent in theories of national expansion by the several Powers. No government or ruler thinks of trying to conquer a continent in order to parcel it off among his own kings, as Napoleon attempted. The open door, railroad communication, treaties of commerce are the watchwords of peaceful conquest. Hence the world was surprized when Mr. Lloyd-George, who has been styled "the little fiery Welsh Chancellor of the Exchequer," while present at the Lord Mayor's annual banquet to the bankers, made what the London *Economist* styles "a curious and singularly unfortunate excursion into the domain of foreign politics," with which he has little or nothing to do. Speaking of German, Spanish, and French alleged monopoly of the discussion about rights in Morocco, he remarked:

"We can not allow ourselves to be excluded from the international Cabinet where our interests are vitally affected. We must at all hazard maintain our place and prestige among the Great Powers. Peace at any price would be a humiliation intolerable to a great country like ours to endure."

The Economist proceeds to give facts and figures to prove that England need not be afraid of Germany in Morocco. A much more dangerous rival is France. England and France have the greatest interest in the export and import trade of the Sherifian Empire. Thus we read:

"As it is high time that something should be done toward a solution of the very disagreeable problems now troubling Europe in Albania and Morocco, we would ask our readers to consider for themselves the true basis of a sound foreign policy. And in view of past failures we would emphasize the supreme necessity for a fresh outlook upon our system and a reconstruction of it in the light of British interests. We are by no means saying that sentiment should be excluded from British diplomacy. He would be a poor and faint-hearted statesman who did not desire to succor liberty, to foster civilization, to mitigate suffering, to destroy slavery, in parts of the world over which Great Britain has no direct or immediate control. That is the legitimate work of diplomacy. . . . To hint at war, to talk of war, with another Great Power as if it were a possible solution of any difficulty, or a possible removal of any embarrassment, or a possible means of enlarging our influence for good, or of causing our commerce to expand, is worse than nonsensical. But for the benefit of those ignorant and unreflecting persons who write as if a sordid squabble over Morocco, a scramble for concessions and commercial monopolies, might properly involve us in a war with Germany, we will very briefly measure the advantages to be achieved, and contrast them not with the risks of defeat, but with the inevitable losses in pounds, shillings, and pence, to say nothing of lives."

He proceeds, by the following table, to show that England leads in Moroccan exports, and France in imports. Germany is practically nowhere:

FOREIGN TRADE OF MOROCCO

From or To	Imports, 1909	Per-centage	Exports, 1909	Per-centage	Percentage of Total Trade
	£		£		
United Kingdom...	1,404,741	37.1	800,030	37.6	37.3
France.....	1,565,291	41.3	629,818	29.6	37.1
Germany	224,719	5.9	339,429	15.9	9.5
Other countries	592,290	15.7	358,278	16.9	16.1
Total	3,787,041	....	2,127,555	....	....

Unless England is content to be tied "to the apron-strings of France," the British Government will let Germany alone in Morocco, however little justifiable is the Kaiser's movement on Agadir. Thus we read that from the standpoint of "pounds, shillings, and pence" England has nothing to fear from Germany's occupation of the Moroccan sand-dunes. To quote further:

"Our exports to Morocco are valued at £1,404,741, and if

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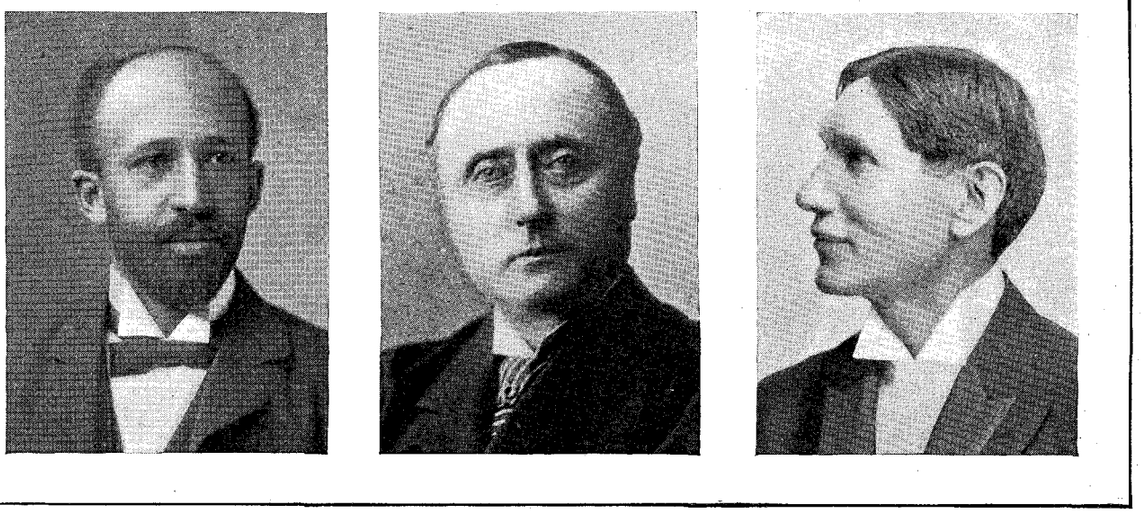

DR. W. E. BURGHART DUBOIS,
Delegate of North American colored race. Who boasted that he was descended from five generations of mulattoes, which proved the vitality of that racial blend.

LORD WEARDALE,
President of the Congress. He told his hearers that the delegates represented fifty branches of the human family.

DR. EASTMAN,
A North American Indian who described his race as the most spiritual in the world.

PROMINENT FIGURES IN THE RACES CONGRESS.

they continued at this rate for twenty years they would about equal one year's exports to Germany. Our exports to Morocco are rather more than half our exports to Southern Nigeria, rather less than half our exports to Java, and they somewhat exceed in value our exports to the Philippines. Nor has our commerce anything to fear from an extension of German power in Morocco. As a matter of fact, French commercial policy is more exclusive and hostile to British merchants than is the commercial policy of Germany. From the standpoint of British interests we should have nothing to lose if the Germans joined the happy family of Frenchmen and Spaniards, who are now so peacefully penetrating the half-desert region that lies between the Atlas Mountains, the Mediterranean, and the Atlantic Ocean."

It would, in fact, be inconsistent for the Foreign Office at London to protest against Germany doing what France has been permitted to do at Fez. This illuminating article concludes as follows:

"From all that we hear, even the naval experts at the Admiralty see no possible danger in the Germans establishing a naval base at Agadir, and altho the Foreign Office has, no doubt, a right to protest, it has a poor moral case for resisting German buccaneering if it has not resisted or protested against the buccaneering expedition of the French to Fez. Besides, in the commercial reports of our consuls for which our Foreign Office is responsible we can not find any reference at all to Agadir. We do not say that the sending of a cruiser to Agadir was justifiable. But if France had scrupulously observed the Act of Algeciras, Germany would have had no excuse for intervening. But, in any case, the attempt to concoct any sort of *casus belli* from a British point of view is simply preposterous, unless, indeed, this nation is to tie itself to the apron-strings of France, with whom, it will be remembered, our jingoes were not very long ago anxious to go to war over a miserable swamp in Fashoda."

This view that there is room in Western Africa for the enterprises of all the signatories to the Algeciras Convention is shared by such Radical German papers as the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) and the *Freisinnige Zeitung* (Berlin), the official organ of the Populists. The *Continental Correspondence* (Berlin), speaking officially, supports the view of *The Economist*, and declares that "the Government has no warlike objects in view in Morocco," and wishes merely to arrive at some rational and practical arrangement, "so that peace with honor will be preserved by all the parties concerned."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE UNIVERSAL RACES CONGRESS

"THERE'S NOTHING like leather," said the tanner, when they asked his opinion as to the best material for strengthening the outside fortifications of the city. Every trade believes in itself, and it would appear that every branch of the human race looks upon itself as the noblest, or among the noblest race—whether black, yellow, or white. Such is the impression derived from reading in the London papers the account of the Universal Races Congress in the British metropolis.

The Universal Races Congress, which recently met in London, has for its avowed object "to discuss in the light of science and the modern conscience the general relations subsisting between so-called colored peoples, with a view to encouraging between them a fuller understanding, the most friendly feelings, and a heartier cooperation." All the great races took part in this discussion—Hindus, Maoris, North American and African negroes, etc. Lord Weardale, who presided over the meeting at the University of London, said that members of fifty different races or branches of the great human family were present. One of the most eloquent and applauded speeches was that made by Dr. W. E. W. DuBois, of Atlanta University, who described himself as a descendant of five generations of mulattoes. He said in substance:

"The anthropologists who had contributed to the Congress papers had been charged with shirking the problem of race. In point of fact, they had accorded it full and candid treatment, and their conclusions as to the capacity of every race to achieve advancement were such as he himself would never have dared to state. It was the modern world which had discovered or created the problem of color. The task now confronting the United States was but a foreshadowing of what was about to happen to the whole world. The earth was continually shrinking, and the white races would be required to live in contact with human beings of every kind. What were they going to do? If they chose to say that existence alongside the Chinese, the Japanese, or the black folk was intolerable, they would have to crush the whole of colored humanity. 'If the races of the world are unequal, you will not have to attend to it; they will attend to it themselves.'"

Speaking of the white prejudice against colored races, Mr. Gayatilake, of Ceylon, blamed the missionaries, and caused much laughter and applause by his bitter indictment of the

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famous hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains." He said of the foreign teachers of Christianity:

They did not at all understand the people and the religions against which they taught. They would all remember that hymn which spoke of Ceylon as the place

> Where every prospect pleases,
> And only man is vile:

Every person who knew anything of Ceylon knew that to be a gross libel. It might be said that Bishop Heber wrote that a century or more ago, and that thought and knowledge had changed since then. But the hymn was still to be found in the hymn-books, and was still the missionaries' war-song.

From Cape Colony came the delegate Dr. Rubassano, the first black member of a South African Parliament. He said that to talk of a "black peril" was absurd. To summarize his remarks:

Every European who had been in South Africa twenty years would be insulted if he were told he did not understand the negro race, and if he had been there six months he thought he knew all about it. Dealing with what was called the 'black peril,' he declared that it was non-existent except among the submerged tenth. If there was a black peril there was also a white peril, and he quoted from a Johannesburg paper a report of the remarks of a judge who condemned a prominent South African for his conduct toward a black woman, which he regretted could not be called criminal. The conduct this man had indulged in, said the judge, was the sort of conduct which induced the black peril and caused the black man to retaliate.

There was a tone of racial egotism and exultation to be noticed in many of the speeches. For instance, Dr. Eastman, a North American Indian, described his race as the most spiritual in the world. That they had not made material progress was not to say that they did not think.

Scalping did not originate with the Indian, as he explained, and contrasting the "sublime philosophy" of the Indian, which "he had lived up to," he said: "The white man was false from top to toe—hair, teeth, and other things." To quote further:

"Scalping was not an American Indian practise at all. It was not introduced until the European came and settled in America and put it on a commercial basis. Every one could trust the Indian until he was given whisky and guns."

The Rev. Hoaric Parati, as representing the Maori race, excited some incredulous laughter when he claimed to be a member of the only race in the British Empire who had never been conquered by the British occupiers of their country.

According to the London *Standard*, the most judicious and judicial statement made at the Congress was that of Dr. Felix von Luschan, who believes in the clashing and competition of races. He is Professor of Anthropology in the University of Berlin, and spoke as follows:

"The brotherhood of man is a good thing, but the struggle for life is a far better one. Athens would never have become what it was without Sparta, and national jealousies and differences, and even the most cruel wars have ever been the real causes of progress and mental freedom. As long as man is not born with wings, like the angels, he will remain subject to the eternal laws of nature, and therefore he will always have to struggle for life and existence. No Hague Conferences, no international tribunals, no international papers and peace societies, and no Esperanto will ever be able to abolish war."

The London *Standard* thinks that the discussions of the Congress should be greeted "with cautious commendation." Race distinctions can not be obliterated by sentimental aspirations or enthusiastic congresses. To quote further:

"Assemblies such as the present soon reach the limit of their usefulness. A wave of humanitarian sentiment may induce speakers to attempt to obliterate the facts which it is their proper business to discuss. For, after all, race distinctions are real enough, and have not been invented by fire-breathing politicians."

WHY JAPAN DOES NOT WANT A WAR

THE JAPANESE belief that an American-Japanese war is an impossibility seems to be based as much upon the assumption that we have not sufficient interests in the Far East to justify a war for their protection as upon the consciousness that Japan's prowess and economic resources are too limited to enable her to carry war into a country almost six thousand miles distant. Considering the question from the point of view of Japan's financial strength, Mayor Ozaki of Tokyo, in a current issue of the *Shin-koron*, a Tokyo monthly, sounds a warning to those of his countrymen who are inclined to think that a collision between Japan and America is inevitable. Mr. Ozaki, while believing that Japan must see to it that the rights of 100,000 Japanese now resident in America are fully protected, nevertheless asserts that the protection of such rights must under no circumstance entail an armed conflict at the sacrifice of the welfare of 60,000,000 people at home. As Mayor Ozaki emphatically puts it: "Japan, by waging war against America, will have nothing to gain, but everything to lose." To quote further:

"In the event of our relations with the United States being strained, both the nations will bend all their energies to the augmentation of their respective navies. The comparison of our financial strength with that of America at once puts us out of the race. The United States can readily expend $50,000,000 annually for the expansion of its navy, while we are almost groaning under the burden entailed by the expenditure of the paltry sum of $40,000,000 which is to be defrayed, mind you, not in one year but in five years. Moreover, strategical difficulties which confront us are almost insurmountable. Hawaii is 3,445 miles away from us, and from Hawaii to San Francisco the distance is 2,288 miles. How are we to send large forces of army across this vast expanse of water? During both the war with China and the war with Russia we had a complete control of the seas over which our armies and provisions and ammunitions had to be transported. And yet the problem of transportation proved to be the most difficult for us to solve. If our experiences in these two wars teach us anything, they teach that it is well-nigh impossible for us to invade any country which lies on the other side of the Pacific. We may presume, for argument's sake, that it is not difficult for us to land an army at a point on the Pacific seaboard of America, but then what can we do after that? The landing of an army on American shores is merely the beginning of a war, which, so far as America is concerned, can be protracted indefinitely. We shall have become a bankrupt before we are able to solidify our foothold in the land of our enemy. In the war with Russia we enjoyed the moral and material support of some of the wealthiest nations of Europe and America, but in the case of an American-Japanese war all the sympathies of the Western world will be alienated from us. Even our firm ally, Great Britain, will give us a cold shoulder, for there is an enormous sum of British capital invested in America."

The economic disaster which is certain to befall Japan in the event of an American-Japanese war, is clearly set forth by a writer in the *Shin Nippon*, another Tokyo monthly, which says:

"In 1909 our total exports amounted to $206,100,000, of which $92,100,000 was for the United States. These figures are in themselves a strong argument against Japan terminating amicable relations with America; but when we analyze them more closely, it becomes evident that an American-Japanese war is the wildest dream that we can ever dream. Silk and tea are our most important articles of export, and of all foreign nations trading with us America is the most liberal purchaser of these two commodities. In 1909 almost 90 per cent. of silk and tea exported went to the United States."

The effects which are likely to issue from the suspension of these principal industries of Japan are, to this writer, too horrible to think of. So he counsels his countrymen to close their ears to the alarmist notes spasmodically sounded on both sides of the Pacific, and urges them to employ all their energies to enrich and strengthen their country by pursuing the arts of peace.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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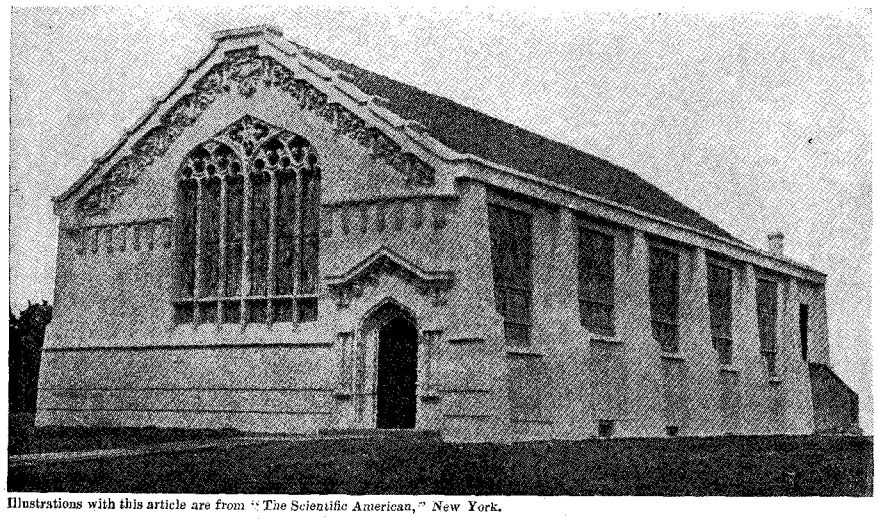
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

BUILDING FLAT ON THE GROUND

THE WALLS of Jericho fell flat at the sound of the trumpet. Precisely the opposite effect is contemplated by a scheme of building carried out recently with success, as shown in our illustrations. These and the accompanying text, both from *The Scientific American* (New York, July 29), illustrate how a reenforced-concrete wall, built or cast while lying flat on the ground, may be raised into place. Altho the size of wall that could be constructed and raised as a whole in this way is probably limited, the scheme may yet be used with buildings of considerable dimensions, as the pictures indicate. We read:



Illustrations with this article are from "The Scientific American," New York.

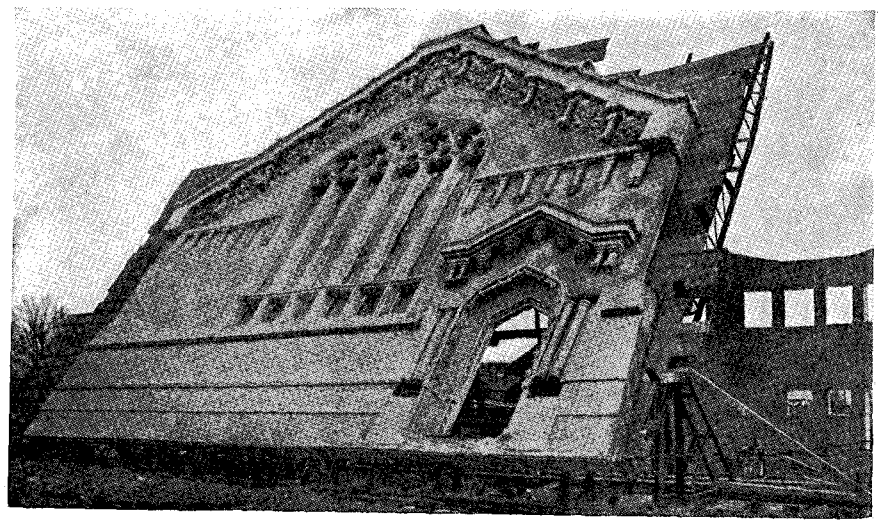
THIS CHURCH WAS BUILT IN SECTIONS FLAT ON THE GROUND.

"The accompanying illustrations show a method of a new system of reenforced-concrete building construction, in which the church walls are erected by means of raising-jacks.

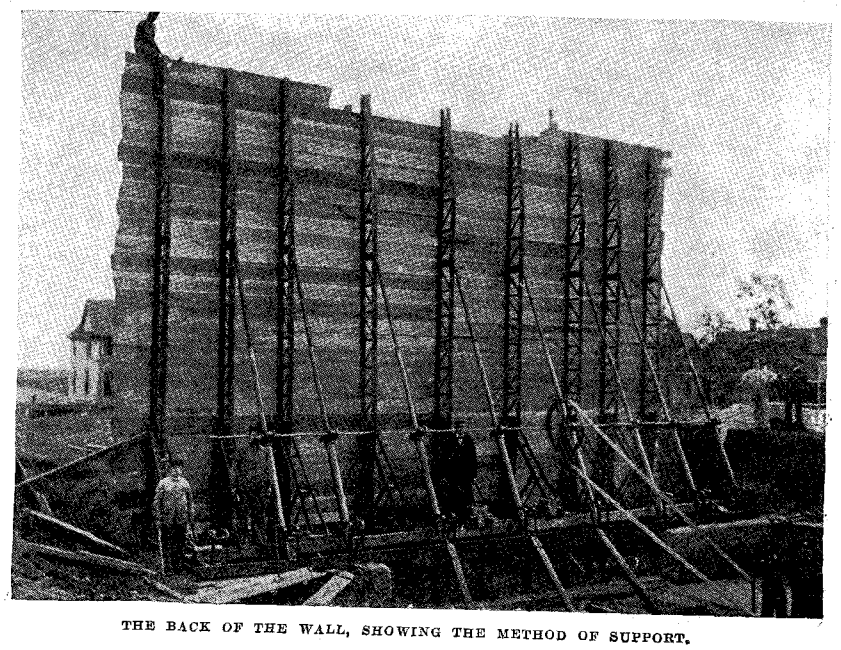
"On the foundation wall, and on piles inside of the building-lot are set a series of jacks made of steel. These jacks consist of a supporting-carriage, a pivoted walking-beam, and a collapsible screw driven by a worm gear and worm. A platform is laid on the jacks and on this platform are set in their proper relative positions all door-frames, window-frames, and other openings. The concrete is poured around the opening thus established. The reenforcement is easily and properly placed horizontally and vertically, because the wall resembles a great drafting-board, and is very readily 'laid out.' The entire wall is poured at once, which can be done in a single day, even tho the wall be 200 feet long and three stories high. After the wall is finished, it is allowed to set for forty-eight hours; then a small gasoline engine or electric motor is connected with the driving-shaft, and the wall rises from the inside slowly and quietly to its permanent vertical position.

"When all the walls are in place the corners where reenforcements from either wall project and interlock are poured, and we have a complete, monolithic, well-finished structure. Floors and roof of concrete or of any construction desired are put in place in the same way as in any other building.

"No forms are used whatsoever in this wall construction, except the wooden jack platform, which is never destroyed, but is used over and over again. An air space can be made merely by filling in with loose sand, which is rodded out when the concrete sets and the wall is partially raised. The reenforcement is placed both horizontally and vertically exactly where it belongs in both inner and outer wall. It is possible to use rods, fabric, or any other kind of reenforcement without the slightest difficulty."



LIFTING A WALL IN PLACE BY MEANS OF JACKS.



THE BACK OF THE WALL, SHOWING THE METHOD OF SUPPORT.

SHALL WE EAT FRUIT?

IT HAS BEEN supposed that apes, in a state of nature, live largely on fruit, and this is the basis for a belief that in adopting a fruit diet, man would be only reverting to the habits of an ape-like ancestor. A French physician, Dr. Marcel Labbé, however, reports a case where a young ape in captivity languished on fruit alone, and returned to health when allowed to pursue and eat insects. This suggests, says a writer in *The British Medical Journal* (London, July 22), that whatever their ancestral habit, human beings, too, need something more than fruit in order to maintain health and strength under the special conditions of civilized life. We read:

"Dr. Labbé points out that most fruits contain little beyond a solution of sugar and certain organic acids combined with alkalis. The citric,

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malic, and tartaric acids of fruit are converted in the organism into carbonic acid gas, and the potassium carbonate then formed is a powerful alkalinizing agent. According to Linossier, the strawberry is the most active of all fruits in this respect. . . . Grapes and melons are only a little less valuable, and this property, doubtless, plays an important part in the various fruit cures. . . . Dr. Labbé is skeptical as to the possibility of any one maintaining existence on fruit alone, and regards the stories of certain races in India and Persia, or of sects of profest fruitarians in the United States and Australia, as resting on doubtful observations. With regard to the Californian fruitarians, we believe the often-quoted observations of Professor Jaffa as to their genuineness are not open to doubt. A further objection raised by Dr. Labbé is to the cost of such a diet."

An expert from the United States Department of Agriculture, Dr. C. F. Langworthy, whose pamphlet on the subject is highly commended by the writer, says that fruits are reasonably cheap sources of energy, and are well suited, on grounds of economy, for combination in reasonable quantities with cheap proteid food to furnish a well-balanced ration. But Dr. Labbé objects that uncooked fruit may convey various diseases, and that foreign fruit is often packed in antiseptic powders or solutions, while sterilizing-injections are made in order to preserve it. We read:

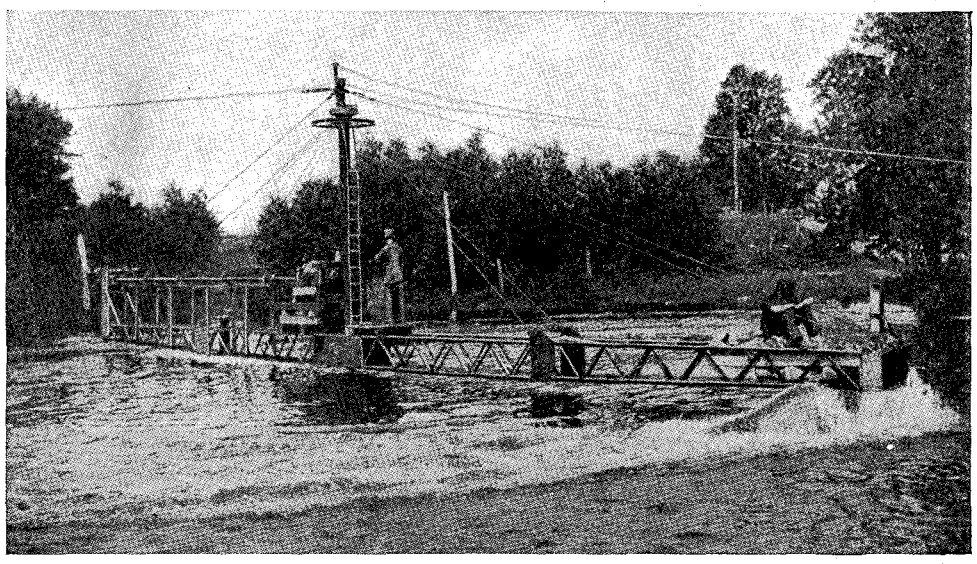
"Nevertheless, Dr. Labbé is no enemy to fruit, and thinks that when washed or freed from its outward covering, as by peeling, it is a useful addition to our diet, altho when cooked it is more generally digestible. Fruit cures are carried out chiefly with grapes, for the most part in Germany, Austria, or Switzerland. . . . The strawberry cure is said to have had the honor of curing Linnæus of an attack of gout in 1750, and the learned botanist, in gratitude, never afterward failed to undertake the annual strawberry cure with the same success. Fontanelle attributed to strawberries some part of the secret of his long life, and the beautiful Madame Tallien took baths of strawberry juice to preserve the satin-like texture of her skin. Yet there are people who find that strawberries produce joint pains or urticaria, suggesting that their alkalinizing and eupeptic properties are not to be relied on for everybody. The increasing use of fruit as food is to be welcomed. Fruit is one of the best stimulants of the salivary glands, and is thereby a valuable means of counteracting oral acidity, and preventing dental caries. It is desirable to encourage the use of fruit as food, altho we may doubt the possibility of living upon it in this climate as the sole article of diet."

A MUSIC TYPEWRITER—After years of effort an Italian inventor asserts that he has succeeded in devising an "automusicograph" which is to give the composer the service that a typewriter performs for the author. Says *The Inventive Age* (Washington, July 1):

"The device consists of a paper roll that is revolved by clock-work. The playing work of the composer at the piano is recorded on the roll in dashes of different length and on different lines, as the value or tone of the note recorded demands. After the composition has been thus recorded, the roll is detached and with a graduated scale the musician is enabled to reproduce on ordinary paper, ruled for music, the exact phrase or combination of notes he has played on the piano."

A TESTING-PLANT FOR AEROPLANE PROPELLERS

A STATION to test the propellers of aeroplanes has been established by the Polytechnic Institute of Worcester, Mass. It is generally agreed, says the writer of an article in *The Iron Age* (New York, July 20), that a noteworthy cause of breakdown and accident in aviation is the faulty design of propellers. Little exact knowledge has been obtained of the various influences which must be taken into consideration before the propeller is perfected, and the purpose of this experimental station is to carry out a long series of tests under conditions as they exist in working machines. The apparatus was designed by Prof. David L. Gallup, of the institute, and the station is at Chaffin's, a suburb of Worcester, where are the institute's hydraulic engineering laboratories. We read:



TESTING AN AEROPLANE PROPELLER.

"As a basis Professor Gallup took the apparatus which has been used in testing current-meters. A large shaft is embedded in a boulder in the bottom of the lake which supplies water to the hydraulic plant. At the top of this shaft is a heavy boom, 84 feet in length, which swings in a circle of 42 feet radius, making a circumference of approximately 264 feet.

"The propeller is mounted on one end of this boom, its axis being tangent to the circumference at that point, and is driven by a 75 horse-power variable-speed motor located at the center of the boom. At the present time the boom is turned on its axis by the action of the thrust exerted by the propeller, but later a supplementary motor will be installed which will drive the boom at a speed up to at least sixty miles per hour at the tip. The tip speed of the boom or the velocity of the propeller through the air is measured by means of a delicate electrical arrangement, and is checked by a Warner speedometer which shows the speed in miles per hour.

"Tests are to be run on various makes of propellers, determining the relation between 'standing' thrust and 'moving' thrust. That is to say, the propeller is to be anchored and the thrusts obtained for various speeds of rotation of the propeller. Then the propeller is to be operated at a definite number of revolutions per minute, say 1,500, and various drags placed on the boom so that the speed of the propeller through the air will vary from ten to sixty miles per hour. The propeller will next be run at 1,400 revolutions per minute, and a sufficient drag placed on the boom to allow the propeller to go through the air at various rates of speed, and similarly for 1,300, 1,200, 1,100 revolutions, etc. Of course, this performance will be varied in detail on account of varying pitches and diameters of the propellers which are undergoing test."

CACTUS AS FUEL—A use has been found, according to *The Inventive Age* (Washington, August 1) for the huge cactus plants that grow in such profusion in the southwestern sections of our country. Says this paper:

"Experiments have shown that they contain more heat units than wood or coal, and the fiber when treated gives off a gas

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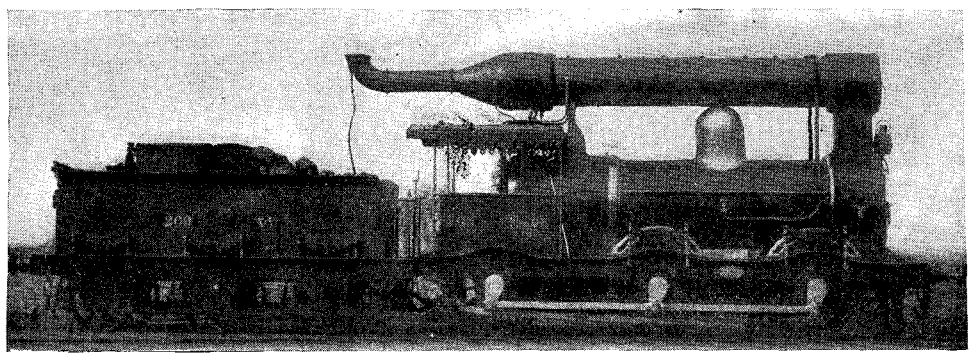
which is better for lighting purposes than the ordinary coal or oil gas. The outer rind, or bark, of the cactus when dried is found to be composed largely of resinous matter. The wood is compact and heavy, like rich pitch pine. It is best for open fires, being too rich in pitch for stoves, but it serves a most useful end as kindling. Gas obtained from distillation of the bark gives a pure white light, vastly superior to the product employed for illumination in our cities."

TRAPPING THE LOCOMOTIVE'S WASTE HEAT

IN THE ORDINARY locomotive the heat that passes out through the stack with the exhaust steam and furnace gases is absolutely wasted. Exhaust steam has been used to heat feed water, but with not much gain in efficiency. F. H. Trevithick, chief mechanical engineer of the Egyptian State Railways, and a grandson of that Richard Trevithick who in 1803 built the first locomotive to run on rails, has just reported some interesting experiments which show that all the waste heat of the stack can be profitably used. The trouble with previous experiments, he tells us, is that they have tried to heat the water in the tank, or in the process of pumping or injecting it into the boiler, whereas the heating must be accomplished after the pumping, not before. This means that the water must be heated above the boiler where it can afterward run in by gravity, a quite convenient arrangement, since the waste products discharged from the stack are already in this precise position. Heat utilized to warm the water that is afterward to be turned into steam is all saved, of course, since just that much less heat is required in the boiler to vaporize it. Some of Mr. Trevithick's experimental engines look very odd, as the pictures show, but it is quite possible that something like them may become familiar to us ere long. We quote from *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, August):



Illustrations with this article by courtesy of "Railway and Locomotive Engineering," New York.

AN ENGINE WHICH UTILIZES THE HEAT FROM ITS OWN SMOKE-STACK.

This illustration is referred to in the article as Fig. 1. It shows engine No. 209 of the Egyptian State Railway.

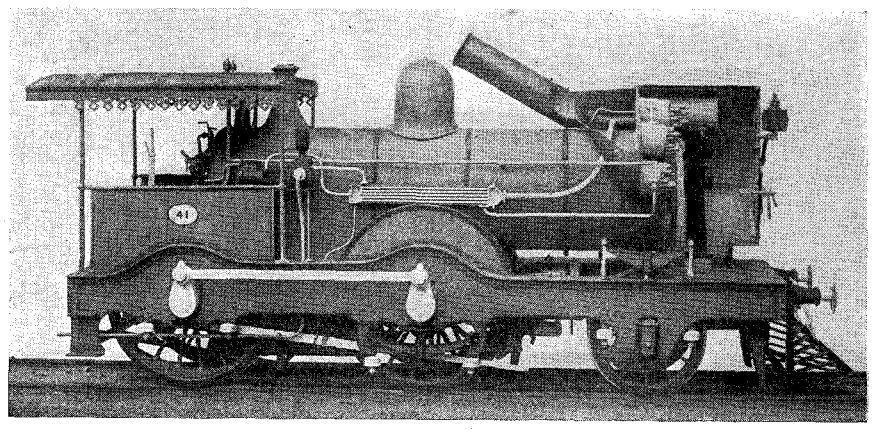
"The first engine was fitted up with as little expense as possible, and was an old six-coupled goods engine. . . . The apparatus fitted to this engine consisted of a long horizontal combined exhaust-steam and flue-gas heater. It was placed above the boiler and dome, as shown in Fig. 1. . . . The parallel portion of the heater was 14 ft. long and 2 ft. 3 in. in diameter. This contained a central flue 9 in. in diameter, and ninety-one 1⅞-in. boiler tubes. The place of the ordinary blast-pipe was taken by a 9-in. pipe, which connected the 9-in. central flue, the action of the blast being thus preserved. The feed-water was delivered to the heater at the back end by injectors, and it passed out to the boiler at the front end. . . . At [the next] stage the exhaust steam was dealt with in the small heater placed above the driving-wheel splasher of the four-coupled passenger engine No. 41, which was the next to be used for the experimental work. The exhaust-steam heater consisted of a cylinder . . . containing thirty-seven ¾-in. tubes. A heating-surface of 36 square feet was thus provided. The heater was connected by a pipe from the front end to the blast-pipe near the nozle. At its other end it was provided with a drip-pipe. The feed entered at the back end, and passed out to the smoke-box heater at the front, flowing in a direction contrary to the steam. The flue-gas heater was also radically altered and arranged within a specially designed smoke-box. This heater now consisted of six cylinders in series, each 3 ft. long by 13½ ins. in diameter, and each containing thirty-one 1⅞-in. tubes. . . . The aggregate flue area was 372 sq. ins. . . . . .

"Engine 620 was the next to be fitted up. The exhaust-steam heater on this engine was considerably enlarged, and consisted of a long barrel made up of lengths of piping joined together by means of flange castings. Each section or length of the heater contained thirty-one ¾-in. tubes. A pipe was carried from the front end to the exhaust space in the cylinder casting, the back end being blocked by a plate, in which there was a hole to allow of the escape of the water of condensation. The exhaust from the pump was also turned into this heater. The feed-water was pumped in at the back end, and, flowing forward, left at the front end, and was carried up to the smoke-box heater. The exhaust-heater afforded heating-surface amounting to 146 sq. ft., or about four times the amount provided on engine No. 41."

The economy to be realized by these devices is not stated by the writer, but it is obvious that every heat-unit thus saved from the exhaust steam and gases means just so much smaller coal-consumption.

FETISHISM IN MEDICINE

THAT OUR medical systems still retain relics of our ancestral fetishism is asserted by a cynical writer in the editorial columns of *American Medicine* (New York, July). Where the savage ancestor mumbled prayers to a stick or a stone, his civilized descendant wears an iron ring for gout, and his technically trained medical man may not be much better, for he probably gives calomel to "act on the liver," and colchicum for gout, besides a score of other things which at least some eminent authorities assure us do not have any more real effect than so much brickdust. The writer thinks



ANOTHER TYPE OF FUEL-SAVING LOCOMOTIVE.

This shows engine No. 41 of the Egyptian State Railway, and is referred to in the article as Fig. 2. The heat-saving devices on these engines are the inventions of F. H. Trevithick, whose grandfather, Richard Trevithick, built, in 1803, the first locomotive to run on rails.

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we will have to keep on, however, for patients demand drugs, and these may act by suggestion, if not otherwise! We must avoid "nihilism," he thinks, even if we are to keep out of fetishism. We read:

"Therapeutic nihilism and fetishism are the two extremes which physicians avoid quite naturally—at least, they try to. Yet it is well worth while now and then to see if we are not loading up with worthless opinions, for we still retain remnants of the fetishism of our ancestors, and, when we discover one drug worthless, are prone to deny efficacy to the others. All men are not liars, even if the Prophet said they were, nor are all drugs frauds. We must remember that superstition is the birth of science, for it follows upon the first attempts of primitive man to account for things. Sequence of events naturally was taken as a relation of cause and effect, and a few coincidences were accepted as evidence of universal law, so that the false idea became fixt. The ability to find causes is given to but few men, consequently discoveries are rarely made, tho every one seems to be on the search. It is quite natural to hold to what was taught us in childhood, so there is no mystery about the universal therapeutic fetishism of laymen. Men carry potatoes in their pockets to cure rheumatism, and wear an iron finger-ring for gout or a leather bracelet to prevent cramps.

"Professional fetishism is, therefore, quite easy to explain. The physicians of the past mistook the *post* for the *propter*, and taught us the error which we find difficult to abandon."

It is quite essential, the writer goes on to say, to have our baseless opinions collected now and then. Dr. W. M. Barton published a dozen in 1909, and followed them with a dozen more about a year later. His list of therapeutic fallacies is rather too technical for reproduction here, but it includes, besides those alluded to above, olive oil to dissolve gall-stones, valerian in hysteria, tannic acid for internal hemorrhage, alcohol and ether hypodermically in shock and collapse, chlorate of potassium for sore mouth, calcium salts for internal hemorrhage, lead and opium wash in sprains, aconite internally in neuralgia, ammonium chlorid as an expectorant, and sweet spirits of niter as a diuretic and diaphoretic. We read further:

"Altho he has experimental and clinical proof on which to base his opinion, we are not at all surprized that he should be taken to task by conservatives. They have used these things or have seen them used since infancy, and it is quite reasonable that they should be shocked at being told a certain drug did not accomplish anything which brickdust could not do.

"The use of useless drugs is the paradoxical point we must consider before we take the plunge into nihilism. Civilized intelligent laymen are convinced that there is something to help them no matter what the disease, and in this they are no different from ignorant savages. The sick man is desperately uncomfortable and restless until something is done for him—he does not care what. The feeling of contentment from knowing that he is receiving aid, must have a tremendous effect in bringing that rest which is so essential for recovery, perhaps even quieting an overacting heart and reducing a fatally high blood-pressure. We are quite sure, therefore, that the benefit many find in these useless drugs, tho real, is of a kind entirely different from what the doctors think—and that if we do succeed in abolishing them, a hundred years hence we will be using a couple of dozen others in equally absurd ways, and getting equally great mental effects. Why not acknowledge that these things have a use like the fake barometer which a liner's captain always kept in the saloon with the needle fixt at 'fair,' 'for the comfort of the ladies.' We need not be ashamed to use a bread poultice or lead and opium wash if that is the only thing a patient needs to get rest—it is more than the barometer fixt at 'fair.'"

EGG INDUSTRY IN CHINA—The exportation of eggs from Tsingtau, in China, in 1910, was 1,821,183 dozens, of which the bulk went to Vladivostok. *The Newark News* (July 15), which furnishes this information, tells us that one Chinese factory is engaged in the export of prepared dried eggs, and that the manufacture of egg cognac, egg noodles, and albumen also uses about 3,300 dozens a day. We read further:

"While this industry has existed there for several years, the products being shipped to Germany, no effort was made until recently to secure trade in the United States. A sample shipment has gone forward under the requirements of the American Pure Food Law, and it is confidently expected that a thriving business will result. The egg supply is drawn from the southern part of Shantung, Chihli, and Honan provinces, and with the latest German machinery, a local firm has entered upon the business with hope of a substantial extension this year. The nature of the machinery and the system employed in making the various products are held secret, and the only information obtainable has been in connection with the sample shipment mentioned.

"The eggs arrive at the factory packed in old kerosene-oil boxes. They are carefully examined by being held close to a strong electric light, which shows the least defect. The fresh ones are washed and passed on to several Chinese boys, who open them and separate the yolk from the white. With the aid of a suction pump the yolk passes through a large pipe into a vacuum in the machine, and is dried in fifteen seconds. It is then passed on to a large receptacle into which the matter falls in the form of flakes, which look clean, have a good color, and a fresh odor. The flake is again passed through a machine and comes out in a powdered form ready for shipment. It is said that this product can be kept indefinitely if stored in a dry, cool place.

"The whites of the eggs are put in small, glass-bottom trays about a foot square, and placed on shelves in a room having a temperature of forty to fifty-five degrees C. After thoroughly drying the material is broken up in small pieces and ready for export. These sheets are sometimes powdered or reduced to a crystal form, resembling granulated sugar."

IS SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT SCIENTIFIC?

THE WORD "science" has been much and greatly abused. In an article published in *The American Machinist* (New York, July 20), A. Hamilton Church asserts that an instance of such abuse is its use, in the phrase given above, by Frederick W. Taylor and his "efficiency engineers." To talk of "scientific" management in connection with a special system of industrial administration is apparently to imply that any other system is unscientific. This claim Mr. Church regards as "remarkable and unusual," and after an examination of the Taylor system he concludes that it has nothing tangible behind it, apart from certain very useful mechanisms which Mr. Taylor has done great service in bringing to general notice. We read:

"A science is a perfectly definite thing. It consists of a long series of ascertained facts connected by tried theories that have stood the test of time and criticism. In an established science personal authority goes for very little, but logical proof counts for a great deal. Whoever undertakes to speak in the name of science must be prepared to prove his right to do so up to the hilt, however wide his experience or however great his reputation. In the present case the matter is one of more than ordinary importance, since Mr. Taylor appears to claim that he and his associates are the special repositories of this science, which can not be successfully applied without their assistance. . . . . .

"After carefully dissecting Mr. Taylor's writings, one is forced to the inevitable conclusion that the term 'scientific management' has nothing tangible behind it apart from certain very useful mechanisms which Mr. Taylor has done great service in bringing to general notice. He has failed to show the path to the very desirable moral aspirations that he voices so eloquently, because he, like the rest of us, has no golden key to change human nature, or to bring about an industrial millennium. He admits on the one hand that there is little that is new in the *practical* elements of his system, and his claim for a new *combination* involves new and intangible elements which not only have never existed in the past, as he admits, but are of such a nature that only the most concise and definite evidence will make us admit their existence in the present. It will take more than a simple claim, even on the part of so eminent a man as Mr. Taylor, to convince the rest of us that, in this imperfect world, he can banish discord, and substitute cooperation for

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individualism, except in the very limited sense that any well-managed system of payment by results covers the same ground.

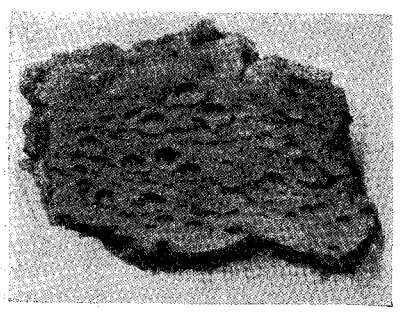
"Even if we were inclined to admit this, Mr. Taylor has wholly failed to give us a glimmering of how it is to be done. He has specifically warned us against imagining that practical methods—that is, mechanism—will lead to anything but 'failure and disaster' unless fructified by his 'underlying philosophy' and when we come to examine that philosophy, in the very few phrases he devotes to it, we find nothing more definite than vague allusions to 'changes in the mental attitude,' and 'intimate friendly cooperation.' Neither of these is a means, they are only ends to be attained.

"If a public man must be judged by his writings, then there is some justification for the assertion that Mr. Taylor has failed to make out his case for the possession of any specific method of management that really stands out so clear and distinct from all other advanced modern methods as to warrant the distinctive title of 'scientific management.' Nor, except in the sense that he personally is a gifted man, with a natural talent for administration, is it at all clear what feature of his system it is that demands 'not advice, but CONTROL.' Indeed, such a claim seems to imply that 'scientific management' as expounded by Mr. Taylor, like every other kind, is simply a projection of the personal temperament and ideas of the manager. If it were really a science it would not need to be 'personally conducted' in quite such an imperious and arbitrary manner; its facts, laws, and principles could be grasped by any technically educated and qualified man.

"No one will wish to deny that modern advanced management owes a great debt to Mr. Taylor. He has fought a hard fight through many years in improving methods and in contributing to the perfection of 'mechanisms.' Thus, for example, his 'time study,' his 'functional management,' and his 'differential rate' are three wholly separate and independent contributions of value that he has made to our store of useful 'mechanisms.' But in regard to this claim for the development of a 'science' or a philosophy of management, it is hard to avoid the conclusion either that Mr. Taylor is struggling unsuccessfully to explain himself, or that he has mistaken a statement of aspirations for a statement of how to realize those aspirations."

FOSSIL RAIN

SLABS OF STONE that were once wet surfaces of soft clay on the banks of pools of water often bear peculiar marks that are supposed by geologists to be the impressions of prehistoric raindrops. In one celebrated fossil in the Peabody Museum at Yale there are bird tracks mingled with the rain impressions, and it is possible, by close examination, to tell whether the bird walked across the prehistoric mud-flat before or after the shower. As the impressions have edges that are higher on one side than on the other, the slant of the rain during the shower, and, therefore, the direction of the wind at the time, can be ascertained. But now comes an Austrian geologist named Hoefer, who proposes, in a paper read before the Vienna Academy of Sciences, an entirely new explanation of the supposed raindrop pits, which, he asserts, may have been, and probably were, formed by the issue of bubbles of gas from the muddy surface. However this may be, it has certainly not been disproved that the marks might have been due to rain, and a Spanish teacher, Hermano José Esteban, of the college of Nuestra Senora de las Maravillas, sends to the editor of *Cosmos* (Paris, June 10) a specimen of clay bearing precisely similar marks from a modern shower. The editor notes, also, that the marks have been obtained experimentally by various geologists, by throwing drops of water against smooth wet clay. Writes Professor Esteban:



RAINDROP MARKS ON CLAY, LACKING ONLY TIME TO MAKE "FOSSIL RAIN."

"The fact of 'fossil rain' is a real one, and any observing mind may see it produced. As a proof I send you a little specimen, not of fossil rain, for the effects of time and circumstance are lacking, but of something that wants only age to be classed as such.

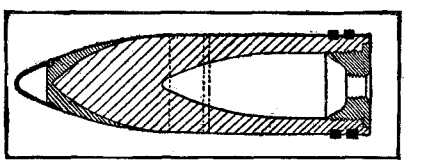
"Last March a downpour of considerable violence brought into the depressions and cracks of our courtyard a small quantity of very fine slime. An hour of calm and sunshine gave the water a chance to run off or dry away, leaving a smooth and plastic layer of clay. Then came a light shower, lasting several seconds, and each drop that fell on this pasty mud left its mark as a tiny, empty hemisphere, as you may see by the specimen that I send.

"I wanted a bit of fossil rain for my collection, and therefore, lacking it, I bethought myself to gather with care some pieces of this clay, which after drying could at least serve to illustrate to my pupils the phenomena in question.

"For the honor of the little raindrop, to which some would now seem willing to deny the power of performing a task so easy for one that can break rocks asunder and crumble mountains, I pray you to make known to those interested the results of this observation of mine."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GREASED PROJECTILES

THE LUBRICATION of projectiles so that they may be fired with greater ease and certainty seems like the plan of an insane man or an incident in a fairy tale; yet it has been experimented upon with success in the United States Navy and is now to be tried by the German military authorities, the lubricant used being a special form of graphite made as an impalpable powder by electric power at Niagara Falls. Says a writer on the subject in *Cosmos* (Paris, June 17):



PROJECTILE WITH RINGS OF SOFT METAL

To engage the rifling of the gun. They are shown in black at the base of the shell. It is proposed to lubricate it by filling the space between the rings with powdered graphite.

"Mr. Acheson, the inventor of the processes for making the hard crystals of carborundum, makes also, at Niagara Falls, an artificial graphite in impalpable powder. Acheson has succeeded in keeping it indefinitely in suspension in water and in petroleum, and in this state his artificial graphite may advantageously replace other lubricants for machinery at high temperatures in spite of the fact that its cost is very high.

"It has been tried in the dry state in fire-arms; introduced between the sides of the bore and the projectile it diminishes the mutual friction of the surfaces and also stops the escape of gases. The result is a sensible increase of the initial velocity of the projectile, and the precision of fire is also augmented. Finally, the thin layer of graphite retards the rapid disintegration of the arm, which ordinarily is literally worn away by the high-pressure gases at high temperature. These are always at about 1,600° C., which is higher than the melting-point of the metal of which the gun is made.

"The *Revista Marittima* for May gives the accompanying cut of an explosive shell of the latest naval model, which shows certain characteristic modifications—great capacity of the explosive chamber, . . . parabolic point, . . . and at the base a double ring of soft metal intended to engage the rifling of the gun and to communicate to the shell the movement of rotation about its own axis. This double ring, on the Firth system, assures an excellent centering of the projectile; in the new naval material of the United States, the same effect is produced by surrounding the shell with a single crown of great size (nearly one-third the caliber). With the rings of the Firth system it is thought that the Acheson graphite can be conveniently used, by simply placing it in the space between the rings.

"The lubrication of guns with the Acheson graphite has given excellent results in trials made in the United States; the German artillery is preparing to try experiments on its own account."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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LETTERS AND ART

OUR SLOVENLY ENGLISH

SLOVENLY ENGLISH in limited quantities passes as a sign of refined breeding in England. So a "Professor," who otherwise conceals his identity, reminds us in referring to the habit of dropping the final "g" or saying "ain't." He explains the usage as "a protest against formalism in conversation," likely to pass with a change in fashion. But he will not grant us the same indulgent excuse. He fears that the use of slovenly English is not a passing American fashion. "It is a distinctive trait of our cisatlantic cousins," he declares. And unfortunately he has the testimony of Dr. Maxwell, who

THE SLANG OF THE DAY.

"A-awful hot, ain't it?" "Yes, awful!" (Pause.)
"A-awful jolly floor, ain't it?" "Yes, awful!" (Pause.)
"A-a-awful jolly sad about the poor Duchess, ain't it?"
"Yes—quite too awful——" (And so forth.)
—From *Mr. Punch* of the 70's.

has charge of the education of half a million New York schoolchildren, and who lately deplored the deterioration of the English language in America. The Professor gives his views to Mr. J. W. T. Mason, who repeats them in *The Standard* (London). He has found out that American children hear slovenly English spoken in their homes, that when they go to college they cultivate a slang in preference to expressive speech, and when they get out in the world they are confronted with peculiar social forces that still further work against their use of good diction. Such as these:

"The hurry and hustle of American life undoubtedly are responsible in part; the lack of thoroughness characteristic of Americans where a direct money value is not concerned is another reason. I believe, too, the peculiarity of the American mind in associating correct English with snobbery is a third cause, and a fourth undoubtedly is that curious thing called American humor."

The writer of the article, Mr. Mason, presents the enlargement of these views in the form of a dialog which proceeds in this way:

"'What do you mean by correct speaking being related to snobbery?' I asked.

"'I think there is no doubt the relationship exists in the minds of many Americans, tho the genesis is difficult to trace. The peculiarity of democracy in America, demanding that everything be brought to a common level, is the principal cause. America, more than any other great country, is a land of averages. The average of attainment is sought for in everything. When the average man speaks incorrectly, the opinion prevails that correct pronunciation is an affectation.'

"'Do you mean the element of jealousy interposes?' I queried.

"'No, I do not think the objection takes that direction,' answered the Professor. 'Instead of being jealous of those few among them who have mastered the art of pronunciation, Americans are inclined to ridicule the use of correct English.'

"'In what manner have you noticed it?' I inquired.

"'Either by direct mockery or by a sarcastic inquiry as to whether the speaker has been to England lately, or by a reference to a weak intellect. I think there are few Americans who, if they speak correctly, haven't had such experiences. When they associate with those outside their own small clique, that is, outside the environment of correct pronunciation, they run the risk of insult, not because their words give offense, but because their pronunciation is on a higher level than the average.'

"'I have noticed that fact, too,' I said. 'I have heard it called frequently "aping the English." All Englishmen one meets in America, you know, are dukes, just as all Americans traveling in Europe are millionaires.'

"'Exactly,' replied the Professor. 'The ordinary Englishmen who visit America are mistaken for persons of high social position largely because of their pronunciation of the common language. If they were Americans they would be under suspicion. I remember an American friend telling me he had been asked in the street for some money by a strange Englishman, who related a story of misfortune. The American said to me: "I couldn't refuse him. He talked just like a lord." The American was half inclined to believe the beggar was really of distinguished parentage, solely because he knew how to pronounce words correctly.'

"'But an American beggar who spoke correctly would not receive such flattering attention,' I said.

"'No, he would not,' said the Professor. 'He would be suspected of trying to imitate an Englishman. It is a curious fact that whereas Americans object to pure English being spoken by their own countrymen, they like to hear it used by an Englishman.'

"'Why so?' I asked.

"'When, in ordinary life, an American attracts attention by his pure pronunciation, the incorrect speakers apparently believe the other is attempting to put himself on a plane above them. He is considered to be trying to impress himself upon his associates at more than his face value. He is thought to be an aspirant for social honors, an ambition that to the average American is almost the lowest depth to which a man can sink. But none of these feelings is created when an American associates with an Englishman. The Englishman is conceded the right to speak correctly, as if that were an inherent part of his nature.'

"'But isn't there in England something of that same feeling of class hostility associated with exact pronunciation?' I asked.

"'There is among the working classes,' answered the Professor. 'A workingman in England who by some chance speaks correctly is undoubtedly an object of suspicion among his mates. Outside the working classes the English language is spoken at home with a general correctness that does not attract local attention at all. The slipshod user of the language is the one who is conspicuous because he is a member of so small a minority.'

"'How do Englishmen succeed in mastering the language where Americans so lamentably fail?' I asked.

"'By their home training,' answered the Professor. 'English children have their pronunciation attended to from infancy. American children are allowed to talk as they please.'"

Two or three years ago a society was formed among us, under distinguished auspices, whose purpose was to try to amend our acknowledged shortcomings in the use of our own language. Its activities have not been conspicuous; perhaps its field was found discouragingly large. The following, which the Professor quotes as a "statement by Dr. Taylor, one of

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New York's district school superintendents," suggests the American college as an inviting field:

"All who are familiar with the doings of the college campus are aware that tradition requires one never to use correct English if slang can be found to serve the purpose in hand. Every undergraduate has a nickname, and he retaliates by nicknaming every object, act, and relation in the universe. The nearest approach to his language is the jargon in which the newspapers report a baseball game. It would be as bad form for him to use good English as it is to be a 'grind.'"

"PUNCH" A SEPTUAGENARIAN

THO *Punch* celebrates his threescore and ten years by a magnificent anniversary number he declines to accept the warning of the Psalmist and consider himself to have reached "the span assigned to common man." So much is announced poetically by his editor, Owen Seaman, who bids him fare on with his head of a sage and his heart of a child. Without being guilty of too much pride, he yet surveys his achievements during his seventy years, recalling the hand he took both with pen and pencil in the events of the passing days. Old voices, old manners, are recalled in the reprinted cartoons of Leech, Tenniel, Keene, Du Maurier, Phil May, and others. Each decade is marked off with an introduction giving a succinct summary of the things he has recorded for praise or blame. To reprint all of these would be impossible, so we cull such as come within touch of the scope of this department. *Punch* was born July 17, 1841. Its first decade had not much for us unless we may go beyond our present limits and glance at the foible of fashion:

"Among the purely historical records of his first decade, *Mr. Punch* shows us ladies in turbans and gentlemen in strapped trousers; he shows us that affairs of honor still come off in the suburbs of London just as they do to-day under the Eiffel Tower; he marks the introduction of the polka (in 1844) and illustrates the beginnings of the expansion of woman's life in his suggestion for their participation in farming and sport, and (in 1849) in tobacco, for it would probably be hard to find an earlier cheroot between female fingers than the one in Leech's drawing of that year. . . . . .

"Lastly, let it be noted that *Mr. Punch's* illustrious knight, Sir John Tenniel, still happily hale, altho twenty and more years older than his master, made his first drawing for the paper in the number dated November 30, 1850."

Within the decade inaugurated by 1851 *Punch* records the doings of the "few bold ladies who had gone into a bifurcated

POSTLETHWAITE ON REFRACTION.

GRIGSBY—"Hullo, my Jellaby, *you* here! Come and take a dip in the briny, old man. I'm sure you look as if you *wanted* it!"

POSTLETHWAITE—"Thanks, no. I never bathe. I always see myself so dreadfully *foreshortened* in the water, you know!"

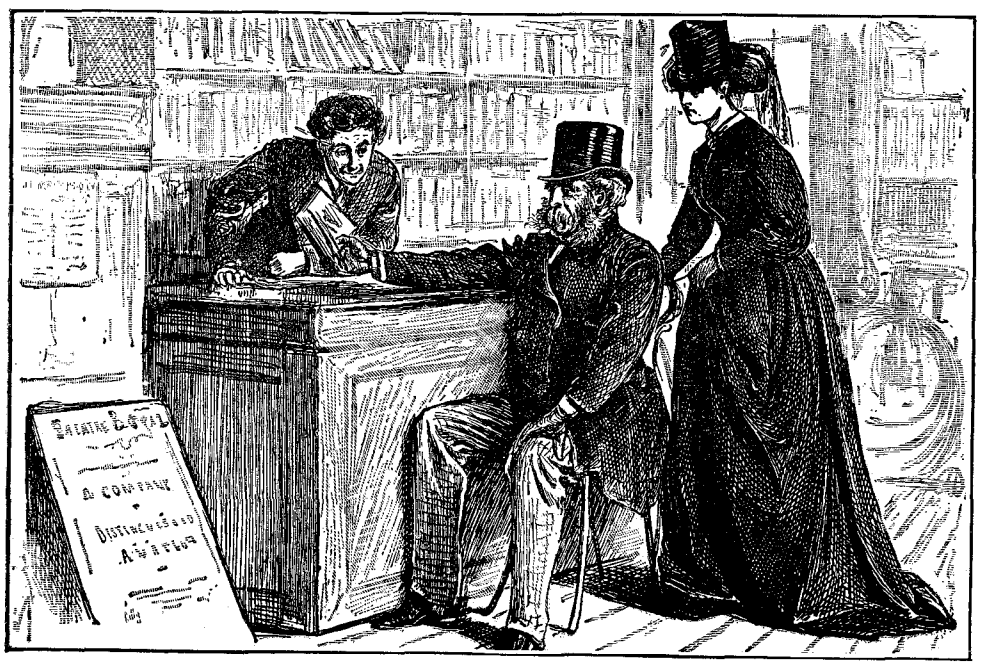
—From *Mr. Punch* of the 80's.

garment called a bloomer" (after an American innovator). But more important was an effect of the drama upon fashion:

"In 1853 table-turning was imported from America, and there arose also a fashion for baby shows. The middle years were shadowed by the Crimean war, followed by the Indian mutiny, but the trivial life goes on side by side with the tragic, and while the near and far East were under a cloud, London was cultivating the famous Dundreary whiskers, named after a character in a play by one of *Mr. Punch*'s later editors, Tom Taylor. These have not since sprouted again to embellish or conceal the male cheek, but the mustache, which was beginning to be worn as rival to the Dundreary adornment, is still in its reign.

"Contemporary with the mustache movement was the birth of a controversy that still has power to divide friends—the great Shakespeare and Bacon problem—and in 1860 the world was as much interested in the fight between Sayers and Heenan as last year in that between Johnson and Jeffries. For nothing essential alters; the drama is the same; merely the actors drop away and are replaced by others.

"In this decade came two more giants to *Mr. Punch's* side: Charles Keene in 1851 and George Du Maurier in 1860."



OLD-FASHIONED PARTY.

OLD-FASHIONED PARTY (with old-fashioned prejudices)—"Ah! very clever, I dare say. But I see it's written by a lady, and I want a book that my *daughters* may read. Give me something else!"

—From *Mr. Punch* of the 60's.

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In 1864 *Mr. Punch* lost Thackeray, and the next year John Leech, "who had been a tower of strength ever since his fourth number." In 1865, according to Du Maurier, women began to smoke cigarets, and in 1867 another "first" is recorded:

"The first joke on the tendency of lady novelists to be a little too frank—an exuberance which the forty and more intervening years have done little to curb. It was also in 1867 that Linley Sambourne, *Mr. Punch's* famous 'Sammy,' who died a little less than a year ago, in harness almost to the last, contributed his first drawing.

"The greatest boon of the sixties, and one which has since brightened the lives of millions of persons, was the bicycle. It is true, it was not the bicycle we know to-day—it was awkward and noisy and shattering to the system—but it was the forerunner of the real thing, and by 1869 *Mr. Punch* was sufficiently interested in it to recommend ladies to try side saddles."

In the decade of 1871–1880 we find recorded *Mr. Punch's* most important activities in the field of the arts:

"In 1871 we first have the adjective 'awful' entering upon an existence which it has not yet quitted, in spite of many successful rivals; in 1874 'quite' joined it as an indispensable part of smart speech; in 1876 the right people were expressing their thanks in the phrase, 'Ta, awfully ta,' while, at the end of the period, in 1880, 'utter' and 'too too' began their brief but hectic reign.

"In dress, crinolines had long gone, and the reaction was toward so tight a skirt that in 1876 sitting down was found to be as much an impossibility as running was in the hobble skirts of this and yesteryear.

"Trade was now becoming a sanctioned resort for impoverished aristocrats, as it still is, and in 1877 a tendency to manliness in woman's dress that has steadily increased was noticed again, as it had been noticed in the forties by the keen eye of Leech, and has been noticed since, for all fads move in circles.

"And so we reach 1880, when that famous movement began which gave *Mr. Punch* more opportunities for sustained ridicule than any other in his long life—the rise of the esthetes, with their sunflowers and lilies, their languid enthusiasms, and affected disdains.

"1881–1890. The esthetes—with Du Maurier hot on their trail—were still strong in the opening years of *Mr. Punch's* fifth decade, but their doom had sounded, and they never recovered from the fashion of athletics for women which, tho it has ceased to be a craze, has never lost popularity. In addition to their interest in feats of strength we find women, after refusing, in 1883, to ride on 'buses, refusing, in 1886, when garden seats came in, to ride anywhere else.

"In 1883 we also have a foretaste of the Suffragette movement, which, however, was to wait for *Mr. Punch's* seventh decade to develop into the real crusade that all of us now know and many dread.

"The changes of dress, always faithfully reflected in *Mr. Punch's* pages, ranged from the tight jerseys of 1880–81 to the high sleeves of 1890 by way of the egregious bustle, which alone of all the extravagances of fashion has yet shown no tendency to revisit the scenes of its old horrible triumph. Large fans and parasols came in in 1882, and a renewed approximation to men's dress was a by-product of the period. As for men, we find them giving up carrying latchkeys for fear of spoiling their figures.

"The foreign instrumental and hairy genius, the American *siffleuse*, prizefighters, cowboys, and the infant musical prodigy divided the attention of smart hostesses, while among the crazes of the idle rich (who have always been *Mr. Punch's* best material) we find slumming, banjo-playing, palmistry, pet dogs, and 'Pigs in Clover,' and kindred puzzles (to be revived in the next century in the form of a jigsaw). Falstaff's remark on his countrymen (which *Mr. Punch* might have made his motto, had he needed one): 'It was always yet the trick of our English nation, if they have a good thing, to make it too common,' is exemplified in the years between 1881 and 1890 as richly as in any of the periods.

"The last year of the decade saw Charles Keene's final drawing in *Punch*, for which he had been working for forty years."

The departure of the polite world from the realms of art and letters during the past two decades, is seen in the fact that *Mr. Punch* has been forced mainly to deal with motoring, bridge, and golf, tho—

"In 1895 our playwrights had begun to employ the drama as a vehicle for exhibiting problems in social ethics, thus providing nuts for conversationalists and critics to crack—not always with good humor, and rarely with any profit."

Ping-pong was "pulsating" in 1901, and also in that year "the devastating rule of the imported nouveau art was powerful; in 1910 lifelong intimacies were being shattered over the claims of Gauguin and Matisse to be considered masters."

MR. HAMMERSTEIN IN LONDON

WHEREVER Mr. Hammerstein goes he is sure to be watched by an interested and sometimes amused public. For a considerable time after the beginning of his venture of building an opera-house in London it looked as tho his public was largely on our side the ocean. The London press and the London public refused to be interested in what he was promising to do for them. Only a few weeks ago it was reported that the London newspapers ignored entirely the productions of his press agent, such as have often in the past gladdened our hearts by their infusions of "the only Oscar." The tide may now be turning. One of the foremost spirits in the management of the Metropolitan Opera House, Mr. Otto H. Kahn, returns from Europe and reports that Mr. Hammerstein, "in his usual quick, original way has succeeded in stirring up a great deal of interest." Mr. Kahn declares that "if anything can awaken the Londoners to an appreciation of opera, Oscar Hammerstein can do it." The new house which this indomitable impresario has planted in the Kingsway is rapidly nearing completion. The roof is on, and on the same day that one thousand plasterers begin their labors the first voice-trial for the singers is also held. The London *Standard* adds to its dazzled impression of American "hustle" the startling information that a "number of American millionaires are chartering an Atlantic liner to bring them to England for the purpose of witnessing the first performance on November 11." This journal further quotes from Mr. Hammerstein's prospectus to show that he is "taking no half-measures." In these words he assures them:

"Grand opera can succeed only when it is presented 'grand' in every detail; it must be grand in auditorium and on the stage; grand in singers, musicians, scenery, and costumes; its director and his staff must be imbued with the loftiest of purposes. Unhampered by any influences, I have succeeded in what will be found an incomparable *ensemble*. . . . To be successful, I must not teach; I must interest."

The Standard goes further:

"If thoroughness and attention to every requirement mean success, Mr. Hammerstein is going to be eminently successful. There is a note of completeness about the whole undertaking. The work is a wonderful combination of speed and thoroughness. On November 1 last the excavations were commenced, and on November 11 next the curtain will rise for the first time in one of the most beautiful theaters in the world. Three hundred men have been employed, and the number of hours worked up till Saturday was 570,000. In creating the foundations 24,000 tons of earth were excavated, and the quantities of materials used have been 120 tons of granite, 2,800 tons of sand, 2,000 tons of ballast, 1,000 tons of breeze for the floors, 3,000 tons of Portland stone, 3,500,000, bricks, 800 tons of steel, and up to the present 1,500 tons of cement have been used.

"The opera-house is constructed to accommodate 2,700 persons, and forty-three boxes are being constructed, including a handsome suite for the use of the King. The stage measures 90 ft. by 60 ft., and is specially constructed with a view to magnificent spectacular effects. A fireproof curtain will be provided, which in case of fire will be lowered and automatically flooded with water, while on the stage itself a lantern light will be arranged which will open automatically in case of fire, thus causing a draft to carry away the heat and smoke from the public portion of the house. The ground floor below the street

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level will be entirely devoted to stalls and boxes, and above the stalls, suspended from the circle, will be a complete tier of boxes, each with its own retiring-room. Two other tiers are arranged on each side of the auditorium. Above the boxes will be the grand circle, and above that the lower and upper galleries. Every seat throughout the house will be a *fauteuil*. The proscenium arch will be 45 ft. by 30 ft., and somewhat funnel-shaped, to throw out the sound. The back of the circles and gallery will be screened off, thus preventing the audience from being disturbed by promenaders.

"The entrance hall will be 60 ft. by 30 ft., and surrounded by a peristyle of Corinthian columns, the special feature of the frontage being the central window, 39 ft. in height. Statues illustrative of music and art stand up on the corners, and each end of the building is crowned with large groups of classic statuary. The work is being carried out entirely by British workmen, and only British material is used. The architect is Mr. Bertie Crew, and Mr. Thomas Rudge is the sculptor."

Reynolds's Weekly (London) is the first, so far as our survey has gone, to open its columns to Mr. Hammerstein's own facile pen. In this article he deals with "grand opera as a popular entertainment" and instructs the British public how to secure it:

"Among the many accepted beliefs about grand opera is the one that here in Britain it can never be popular. In other words, it is, and must ever remain, a fashionable form of entertainment, limited in its appeal to the relatively small class of the wealthy. And the reason upon which this widely held belief is founded is that the English people do not care for opera. They are not unmusical, it is said, but choral works, orchestral works, and musical comedy appeal to them in a way grand opera does not.

"As compared with continental peoples, they are not attracted by this combination of music and drama. And it is sometimes urged that, except for a few airs from old-fashioned operas that have been popularized by many years of the barrel-organ, grand-opera melodies are not known, whistled, or sung by the populace generally. I think this is an exaggerated view to take; but, allowing for some modicum of truth in it, I am confident that the explanation is not to be found in any inherent dislike of grand opera, or incapacity to appreciate it, but in the lack of opportunity that has hitherto prevailed for hearing grand opera. My belief in this view I am putting forward is surely proved by the opera-house I am now erecting in London. I love London, and intend making it my home, leaving my American interests largely in charge of my sons; and I regard the establishment of grand opera in London as the crowning ambition of my life.

"The real reason for what I may style democratic neglect of grand opera is to be found in the architects. Practically every opera-house in the world, except those for which I am responsible, has been designed solely with a view to boxes and stalls. The highest-priced seats have engrossed the architects' attention, to the exclusion of much consideration for others. The lower-priced seats are uncomfortable and relatively few. If it is argued that this cause exists on the Continent, as it does, without producing the effect to be attributed to it here, I must point out that elsewhere opera is subsidized. Princes, governments, municipalities furnish subsidies, with the result that prices are charged for seats lower than would otherwise be possible. There is nothing of this sort here. Without neglecting boxes and stalls, but with two large balconies, I provide a greater number of lower-priced seats than in other opera-houses. It might be thought that, by building the auditorium large enough, such seats could be provided in almost any number. There, however, comes in the very prosaic consideration that 150 feet from the stage is the practical extreme range within which even operatic voices are effective; while, if the house is wide, even that distance tends to become too much. Hence there must be a very definite limit to the seating-capacity of an opera-house. Mine will seat, exclusive of the boxes, of which there are fifty-three (not reckoning the royal box), each accommodating six persons, 2,300 in stalls, and two balconies; and the balconies give a larger proportion by far of relatively cheap seats than has previously been the case. . . . When it is recollected that my orchestra will number 100, the chorus 125, and the ballet 60, it becomes immediately evident that here alone is a permanent item of expenditure on a scale the ordinary theater or variety theater knows not. Then, grand opera must be done on a grand scale; the spectacular side, scenery, dresses, must be magnificent, and I hope that, in due course, London will be satisfied that I act up to the principles I now put forward. Finally, there is the question of principals. Operatic artists are scarce. They must possess voice, brain to direct the voice, heart to inspire the voice—a rare combination of qualities. In a sense, fine operatic artists possess an attractive monopoly, and all attractive monopolies command big prices. The salary list, therefore, for opera, is so much heavier than for other theatrical performances that prices of admission can never be low. I repeat, it is possible to provide seats at graduated rates well within the means of ordinary theater-goers, and to enable the public, other than the box and stall public, to enjoy grand opera done as it should be done."

MR. HAMMERSTEIN'S NEW LONDON OPERA HOUSE,
Whose architecture is expected to remedy London's "democratic neglect of grand opera."

Mr. Hammerstein always showed us that he was nothing if not an optimist. There is yet no failure in this quality of his to be seen:

"I am confident that this most sublime of all musical presentations will become popular here as never before. I am manifesting my confidence in the way Englishmen appreciate, and, altho many good-natured friends tell me I am a fool—that is a pleasure no good-natured friend ever denies himself—I am cheerfully prepared to go on backing my opinion that, given reasonable opportunity, Londoners will take grand opera to their bosom, and that it need no longer continue merely a species of fashionable fad. Nor do I believe that the question of language matters. So much is lost in a translation; it is practically impossible for any other language than the original to fit the music. And then, no matter how clearly the singers enunciate, real distinctness is impossible when words are sung in big spaces, through an orchestra. The gain of using the vernacular is imaginary. By mastering the outlines of the story—and my programs will always contain a full synopsis—audiences readily grasp the music and situations. Grand opera is worth taking trouble over; a little study in advance will be repaid a thousandfold in fuller comprehension, and, therefore, more complete enjoyment."

In our issue of July 8 an article in this department inadvertently located the University of Washington in Tacoma instead of its actual site in Seattle. This correction we gladly make.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

A "CHURCH OF SILENCE"

IT IS NOT as a silent protest against the normal functions of a house of worship that the little Chapel of the Ascension stands in a busy part of London. But rather as furnishing a quiet spot dedicated to "rest, meditation, and worship." The incitements to the religious mood are found solely in the mural decorations which are the work of the late Frederic Shields, who in February of this year "entered into rest" before the paint was dry upon the last of his creations for this "Church of Silence." The story of this unique enterprise is given in *The Ladies' Home Journal* (August) by the Rev. William E. Barton, who was a friend of the painter and was, so the editor of this journal tells us, among the few who knew intimately the heart and spirit of the artist. The chapel is entirely the charitable work of a London woman, Mrs. Russell Gurney, who was the "widow of a Recorder of London, who worthily had filled positions of influence in that great city." Dr. Barton gives the following account of the inspiration and realization of this unique charity:

MRS. RUSSELL GURNEY,
Founder of the chapel where no sermons are preached, or hymns sung.

"Journeying through Italy in the days of her widowhood she found comfort in some of the paintings that lined the walls of the churches of that land. It came to her with a feeling of loneliness that she would find no such churches in London; and she asked herself why should there not be a church in the very heart of that great city where people could see the gospel story with their eyes and receive its message in silence, without distraction of music or sermon in the midst of their weariness.

"Returning to London she told her thought to Lady Mount Temple, and questioned whether an artist could be found to carry out this plan. Lady Temple knew such an artist, who had been introduced to her by Dante Gabriel Rossetti. His name was Frederic Shields, a decorator and illustrator of note, a friend of Ruskin and of Holman Hunt—a man of gentle spirit, simple faith, and untiring energy.

"So one day in 1889 the two women found Mr. Shields in his studio and Mrs. Gurney opened to him the plan.

"The artist responded to the suggestion instantly and with eagerness, but pleaded that he had work that would occupy him for months, if not years, before he could begin her work in any systematic manner. Mrs. Gurney engaged him, however, on the spot, and offered him whatever time he needed for the undertaking and the finishing of the task.

"This settled, there followed a series of wearisome delays in the selection and securing of a site for the church. It seemed at first that it would be a simple thing to find a place in London for the location of such a chapel. Sites were almost selected, but negotiations for one reason or other constantly fell through. Advertisements were put in the London papers but led to nothing. At length Mr. Kegan Paul, a London publisher, pointed out to Mrs. Gurney the present site. There was an old disused cemetery facing Hyde Park. It had a little decaying mortuary chapel and a wide lawn in front of it. If that could be secured it would be an ideal place. The hindrances to erecting this church in the front of the old cemetery were of many kinds and would have wearied out any but the most earnest and devoted purpose. But at last the place was settled upon and a deed of gift was secured. Mrs. Gurney was to erect and endow a chapel to be forever open to the public in daylight, but to be perpetually free from the use of artificial light and guarded against fire. It was to be a place of rest, meditation, and worship.

"Mr. Herbert P. Horne offered his services as architect; Mrs. Gurney herself drew the first sketch of the plan; Mr. Shields laid down his drafts, submitting a general scheme of interior decoration, and the building was at length begun.

"For months now the artist had been at work on his preliminary sketches, and he and Mrs. Gurney went over all the details of the plan of the building. She had a premonition that she would never live to see it completed, but earnestly she longed to see the walls finished and a few of the pictures in place. On March 18, 1896, after many months of labor, the chapel was not only finished as to its exterior but the general scheme or framework of the interior had also been wrought out. On that day Mr. Shields and Mrs. Gurney stood within the chapel, thanked God, and took courage. The paintings were not yet in place, but the ornamental panels of the enclosing woodwork, the small monochrome figures at the panel intersections, and the friezes above the spaces where the principal paintings were to be installed were actually completed, the scaffolding was removed, and Mrs. Gurney was able to see enough of the promise of her plan to fill her heart with great and radiant joy.

"The later years of her life contained much of weakness and pain, but from time to time she was able to visit the chapel and see the progress of her labor, and constantly, by voice and letter, she encouraged and assisted the artist. In 1897 Mrs. Gurney passed away."

ONE OF FREDERIC SHIELDS'S PANELS.
The central picture of the vestibule and the first to meet the visitor's eye upon entering the "Church of Silence."

As the visitor approaches the open door he reads on a simple tablet these words:

PASSENGERS
THROUGH THE BUSY
STREETS OF
LONDON,
ENTER THIS
SANCTUARY FOR
REST, AND SILENCE,
AND PRAYER.
LET THE PICTURED
WALLS WITHIN
SPEAK OF THE PAST
YET EVER
CONTINUING WAYS
OF GOD WITH MEN.

"We step inside and find a wide vestibule extending the whole width of the chapel; seats are placed there and we are at liberty to sit and rest and converse together if we care to do so. From the walls of the vestibule a few paintings look down upon us, the central

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one of which is that of 'The Good Shepherd.' This is one of the oldest and most constant of artistic representations of Christ. It is the first painting that strikes one's eye on entering the vestibule.

"Once inside the door that divides the outer from the inner shrine, we stand silent and overwhelmed. The room is spacious and well proportioned and lighted from above; its form and general appearance are distinctly ecclesiastical. There are no arches nor pillars to obstruct the vision, and every square foot of the four walls is covered with religious paintings permanently wrought into the structure of the building. Not even the Sistine Chapel at Rome impresses us more with a sense of the magnitude of the undertaking, and this grows upon us when we remember that while the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel and the 'Last Judgment' at the end were wrought by Michelangelo, the paintings on the side walls are the work of many hands. But this church in London is the creation of a single hand; one artist, and one only, toiled through the years at this stupendous task. Not fewer than two hundred paintings, many of them nearly life-size, are wrought into this building."

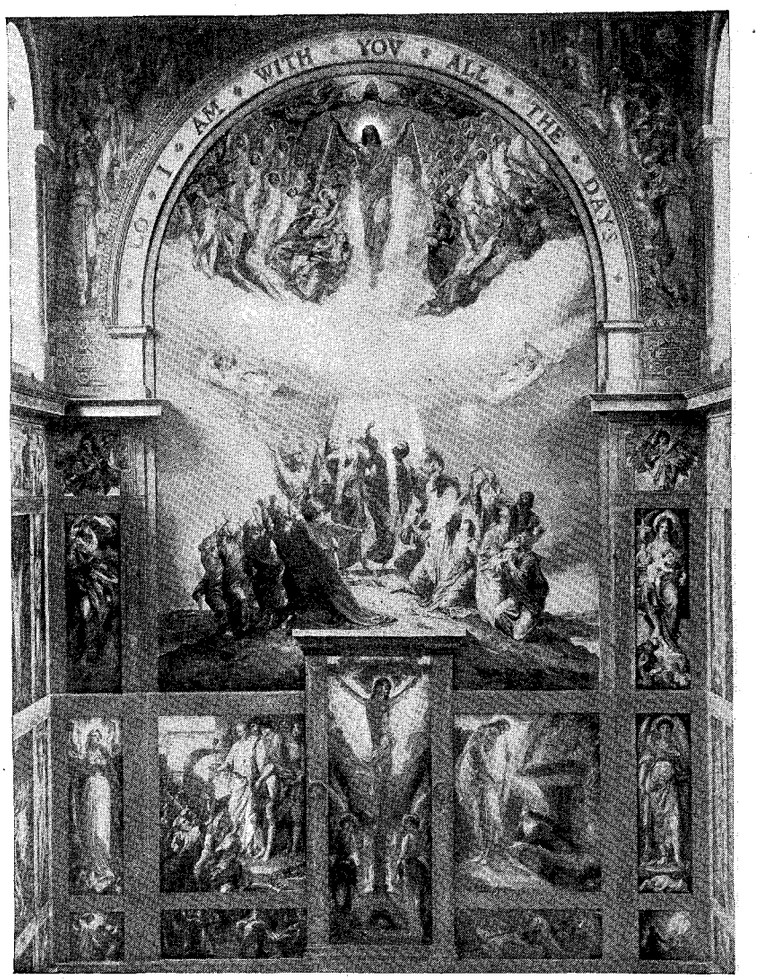
Dr. Barton gives in the painter's own words a summary of the paintings and the spirit that actuated him in producing them:

"Do not look too much at the separate pictures. Tho each of them has its story, it is the plan as a whole which I want you to understand. Above the door as you enter is the circular painting of 'Adam and Eve in Eden.' On one side is 'The Creation of Man,' life being wafted into his beautiful form by the breath of the Creator. And how shall I picture the Creator? As an old man? No. The Creation of Man was prophetic of the Christ. What better can we do than think of the spirit that was in Christ as the spirit which God gave to man at his creation? Opposite it is 'The Expulsion from Eden,' but an expulsion not in wrath. See! the expulsion is an invitation. And now look at the side walls. On one side are panel pictures of the Prophets, nearly life-size—there are fourteen of them—and on the other side are fourteen Apostles, for I begin with John the Baptist and end with Paul, and so 'the glorious company of the Apostles' faces 'the goodly fellowship of the Prophets.'

"This leaves room on one side for thirteen immense paintings of the Life of Jesus, and on the other side an equal number of paintings from the Acts of the Apostles. Accompanying each is a text of Scripture. I preferred that there should be this word from the Bible itself, rather than a mere title of my own choosing. Below every principal painting is a large oblong, and under each of the Apostles and Prophets is a good-sized square, and above each large painting there is room for a smaller one, which I have utilized for subordinate but related paintings; and at the intersections there are spaces for pictures still smaller. Now each of these smaller pictures has its symbolic meaning, and relates itself to the principal theme immediately above or below. The whole comprizes two hundred paintings, but they are a unit in plan. There is not a single brush stroke in the whole building but has its significance. I might almost say that I have never dipt my brush in paint without a fervent prayer that the meaning of the heart might express itself through the canvas.

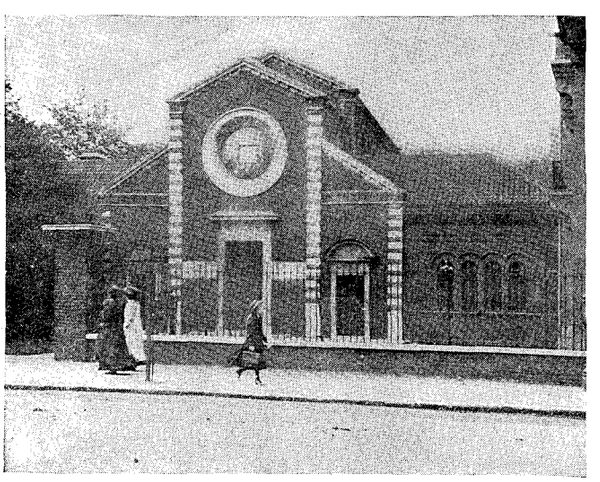
"But the great painting at the end, where the altar would be if there were an altar—this is the crowning glory of the work. Above in the spandrels on one side are the Wise Virgins and on the other the Foolish Virgins. On the sides are four Graces, life-size. There had to be four to balance. Faith, Hope, and Love—and, who was the fourth? Patience. Ah, my dear friend, if you could know the full meaning of the struggles of all these years you would know why sometimes I think that Patience is the sum of all Christian graces! Below are the scenes of the Passion: the 'Crucifixion,' with Christ on one side and 'Jesus Appearing to Mary' on the other; 'Jesus Before the High Priest' in one of the smaller spaces, and 'Jesus Appearing to Thomas' across from it. No, I do not think that Thomas put his finger in the nail-print; he viewed it with reverent wonder and self-reproach. But these scenes of the Death and Passion of Jesus are subordinate to the great central painting that seems to fill the whole end of the chapel, the ascending yet ever-present Lord, with a great circle overarching it like a rainbow of hope to all men, and bearing the words: 'Lo, I am with you all the days.'

"People and tourists will cross its portals in coming years, but not every one who pauses in wonder and admiration at this notable achievement will know how marvelously it embodies the life purpose of a gracious woman and the devotion of an artist who was 'faithful unto death.'"



THE PAINTING WHICH REPLACES THE ALTAR,

In the Chapel where no sacraments are administered.



CHAPEL OF THE ASCENSION,

Facing Hyde Park in the Uxbridge Road, London. It is dedicated to "rest, meditation, and prayer."

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SAFEGUARDING STUDENTS' MORALS

COLLEGE AS WELL as school authorities are showing a restlessness under the apparent conviction that all is not well in the moral practises or the ethical instruction within our educational institutions. *The Standard* (Chicago) calls attention to the fact that "one of our foremost universities issues a confidential circular to the parents and guardians of its undergraduate students asking their cooperation in securing for the students of that institution the most favorable conditions." It further records that Leland Stanford University refuses admission to the following classes of students:

"(1) Persons of mediocre ability who give no positive promise of becoming genuine students; (2) persons of good ability, but not mature or serious-minded, and not likely to make good university students; (3) persons of doubtful character or frivolous disposition, whose interests are likely to be absorbed by society, athletics, etc.; (4) persons who use intoxicating liquor."

That which lies implicit in the action of Leland Stanford, as well as the circular to which reference is made, observes *The Standard*, is "that there are certain dangers to the students in our higher institutions of learning which should be clearly recognized and against which everything possible should be done to protect them." *The Standard* has this vision of the facts:

"It is evident that the temptations found in college do not differ greatly from those faced in the world outside. If the years spent in college are peculiarly perilous, it is only because of the susceptibility of youth and the experimental nature of all first attempts at self-government. Among the unworthy, whether in college or out, we may find two classes: the distinctly vicious and immoral, and the triflers. The first destroy themselves and endanger all who come near them. The members of the second class are like warts, not dangerous, but undesirable. The young man who enters college only to join the 'fast set,' who drinks and carouses and gives free rein to lust, is not only spoiled himself, but becomes a spoiler. It sometimes happens that such a man is a brilliant student, but his intellectual ability but makes greater his power for evil. Many a student who does not 'go the pace' fails to get anything of value out of the college course. He simply has fooled away his opportunities. It may be society or athletics, or this, or that; anything will be his undoing which seduces him from diligent pursuit of his studies.

"There can be no doubt that drinking and licentiousness are real and grave evils in many noted institutions of higher learning, but we do not care to discuss these evils at present. We do, however, wish to protest against the tendency to frivol which is such a marked feature in the life of many of our colleges and universities. Fraternities and sororities and functions have a legitimate place in the life of these institutions, but when a young man or young woman becomes so bewitched by these things as to have little time and less thought for the serious work of the school, it is time for radical, restraining measures. We know of good, clean, attractive young people now in college who are fooling away golden opportunities; who, unless they make a radical change, will come out of college knowing little more than when they entered, and with a flabbiness of mind that prophesies of failure in life."

The question of ethical instruction in our schools is receiving increasing attention. Nothing, says *The Churchman* (New York), "has more imprest us during the educational year just past than the increasing interest in—it is hardly too much to say the increasing anxiety about—ethics in education." The signs are widely apparent:

"Books on the subject multiply. It takes an ever larger part in discussion at educational conventions. It has even been the theme of a great international conference. That more must be done for the upbuilding of character in all plans for education on a national scale is generally recognized. None of the solutions yet devised, whether in Germany, with its frankly confessional distinctions, in England, with its 'board-school religion,' supplemented by grants in aid of confessional schools, in France, with the attempted exclusion of any religious sanctions from a systematic ethical course, or in America, with the unbending insistence on the separation of Church and State, has altogether satisfied those who have the interests of the rising generation at heart. Each country seems more disposed to dwell upon the shortcomings of its neighbors than to see in their example any helpful suggestion for the solution of its own difficulty."

SPAIN TRUE TO CATHOLICISM

THE RECENT Eucharistic Congress at Madrid has given the Spanish people and their monarch an excellent opportunity of showing their fidelity to the Catholic Church and the papal throne. It was for some time rumored that King Alfonso, who has been so intimate with the Protestant Royal House of England and married an English princess, originally a Protestant, had grown lukewarm in the faith of Philip II. This, however, has been disproved by recent events, and the most pessimistic of secularists can not deny that the Barcelona revolt and the teaching of Ferrer have failed to shake the firm adherence of the people to their ancient religion. *The Catholic News* (New York) states confidently that this is actually the case, and of the constancy of the sovereign as manifested at the Madrid Eucharistic Congress we read:

"At the closing session of the Congress, which was attended by the King and Queen, the King delivered a brief address, which was a notable profession of faith and a request that the delegates, on returning to their respective countries, make known the true Spain, Catholic to the core, loyal to the Holy Father, and devoted to the Blest Eucharist."

The main statements in his address to the Congress and to the papal legate, as reported in the European and American press, run as follows:

"To-day, at the close of the Congress, we [myself and the Queen] are come in person to tell you of the great joy with which we have followed its labors, and how our believing hearts have been gladdened by seeing the multitudes of people who have gathered together, differing in their history, language, and customs, but all united like one flock in the burning crucible of love of the Eucharist—the sublime food of faith and love. And now, gentlemen, who have traveled to us from afar, we come to say that, as we welcomed you on your arrival and exprest our hope that your visit would be a pleasant one, so now we bid you farewell and thank you for your attendance in such numbers. In doing so we pray you, on returning home to your respective countries, not to forget our beloved Spain, to speak of her and describe her to your fellow countrymen as she is and as you have seen her—a land of faith, of affability and hospitality—and not grim and dark, as her enemies pretend. Our last word is to you, my Lord, the representative of the Roman Pontiff, the Universal Pastor of Catholic people. Tell His Holiness, the Queen and I hope and pray that he may live many years to be the tireless apostle of love for Christ in the Eucharist. Tell him, too, that in thus offering the witness of our filial and reverent affection, we beg the Apostolic Benediction for ourselves, for our family, for Spain, and for all the people who are here represented."

But the Catholicity of Spain is also attested, declares *The Catholic News*, by the foreign Catholic clergy who attended the Congress, and we read:

"Further evidence of the sterling Catholicity of Spain is furnished in an article in the *Universo* (Madrid), by the Rev. Father Urbano, O.P., who quotes opinions as to the condition of religion in Spain exprest by the foreign clerics with whom he conversed during the Eucharistic Congress. Father Coleman, O.P., of St. Savior's Retreat, Dublin, was greatly imprest by the religious earnestness of which he saw so many signs in Madrid. He considers the meetings in San Francisco el Grande as among the finest and most encouraging at which he has ever been present. In sacred music he holds that Madrid carried off the palm from Cologne. Another Irish Dominican of distinction, the Rev. Father Walsh, O.P., believes that Vienna might perhaps equal Madrid in imparting splendor to a Eucharistic Congress, but that no capital in Europe could surpass it. Canon Turner, who traveled through Portugal and had experience there of the anti-clerical sentiments of some classes of the people, was charmed with the courtesy, kindness, and religious spirit of the inhabitants of Spain. With the success of the Eucharistic Congress he was especially delighted, and he regards it as one of the greatest triumphs of modern times for the faith."

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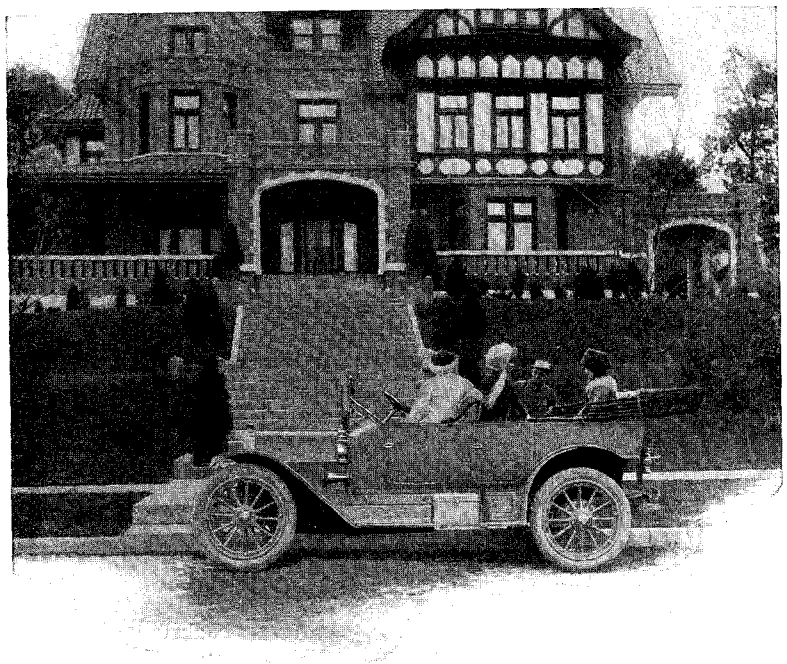
Speedwell Motor Cars for 1912



Model 12 D Special—5 passenger touring car $2750. Top and windshield extra

THERE is no car in the land today in which greater care is expended in the design and building than in this 1912 Speedwell. In point of the number of refinements and advanced ideas no other car approaches it. These claims are not merely for effect—the car itself in daily performance justifies the best that can be said of it.

The ranks of Speedwell owners are being recruited from the class of buyers who are satisfied with nothing short of the finest product obtainable.

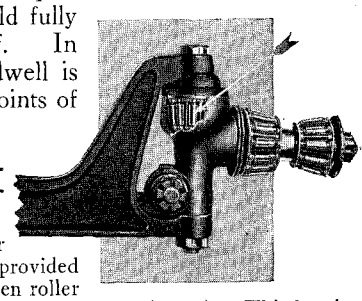
STANDARD chassis of 121-inch wheel base, 4-cylinder 50 H. P. motor, 36-inch wheels in 10 styles of open front and fore-door bodies at $2500 to $2900. Limousine at $3850. Special Cruiser model of 132-inch wheel base at $3500.

CATALOG and Speedwell monthly magazine sent upon request.

THE SPEEDWELL MOTOR CAR COMPANY
530 ESSEX AVENUE DAYTON, OHIO

Speedwell Constructional Advantages

There are certain mechanical excellences in Speedwell cars upon which every motor car purchaser should fully inform himself. In fact, the Speedwell is bristling with points of superiority.



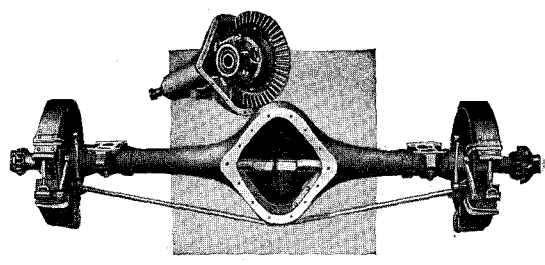
Here is an Example in Axle Construction

The top of our steering pivot is provided with a large Timken roller bearing (shown exposed in the picture). This bearing carries the entire weight of the car, at the same time making steering remarkably easy—a salient feature when the car is driven by a woman. Look for this point in the car you contemplate purchasing. If there is no anti-friction bearing there, it means rapid wear and hard steering, and that frequent adjustment at this point will be necessary.

The wheels themselves, it will be noted, are mounted upon large Timken bearings, which are the highest priced bearings manufactured.

You will note further, the Speedwell method in protecting steering apparatus. The connecting rod between the two front wheels is placed directly in the rear of the axle. Note also the reach rod which connects the front wheels to the steering gear is placed above the axle, where it also is protected. If the car accidentally meets with some large obstruction in the road its steering gear is perfectly protected.

Most noteworthy in construction is the rear axle. Heretofore the rear axle housing in most cars has been made up of tubes and castings, riveted together, and when it is desired to take any of the interior mechanism out for inspection, it has been necessary to either remove the rear axle entirely or dig down in the muck and unbolt the contents, thus destroying all adjustment. See how the Speedwell construction has overcome this. The entire contents of the rear axle are mounted upon a plate, which, by loosening a few nuts can be removed as a unit without disturbing a single adjustment. The housing itself is a single piece of



pressed steel, very light and far stronger than the old type of axle with rivets or bolts to hold the pieces together. It is the extreme lightness of this Speedwell axle that makes it ride easily on the tires, which is one of the secrets of long tire mileage Speedwell owners obtain. This axle is what is known as the full floating type, in which the shell or housing is extended through the hubs of the wheels. On the outside of this housing are placed two large Timken double bearings on which the wheel runs. The floating or driving axle therefore carries no weight. Contrast this with the usual type in which the driving axle is made to do double duty, namely, carry the weight of the car and drive it, in addition to having but a single bearing under each wheel.

Future advertisements will contain further practical hints for discriminating purchasers.

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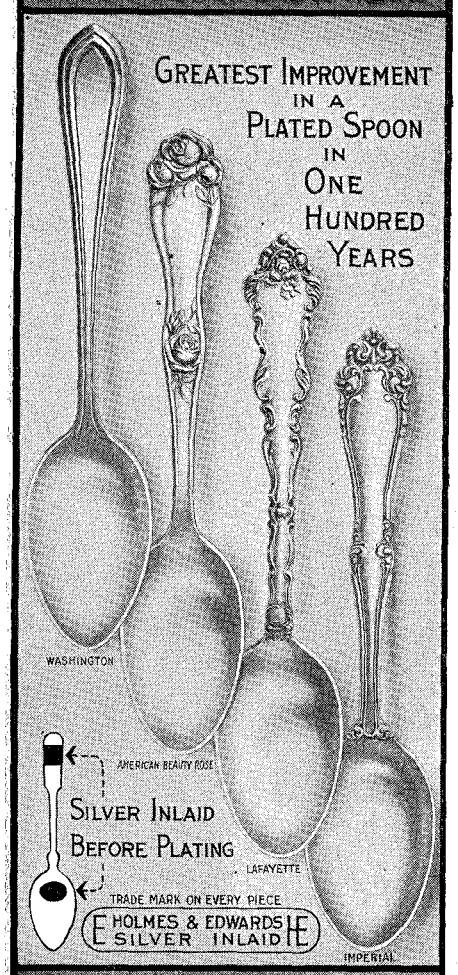
Holmes & Edwards
Sterling Silver Inlaid
"SOLID SILVER WHERE IT WEARS"



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THE BEST IS WORTH CONSIDERING
The Holmes & Edwards Silver Co.
INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO. SUCCESSOR
BRIDGEPORT CONNECTICUT

$1 00 TO INTRODUCE THE Celebrated "LENOX" Brands of Silk and Lisle Hosiery
For Men and Women
One Box Containing 6 Pairs
Guaranteed Fine Lisle Hose
sent prepaid and insured on receipt of One Dollar (Regular Price $2.00). Men's choice black, tan, navy, grey. Ladies' black, tan—state size.
Guarantee:—If holes in toe or heel within 6 months — New Ones Free. Obtainable only through our accredited agents or direct.
We refer to Dun's, Bradstreet's or any Bank in New York City.
LENOX SILK WORKS, Desk E, 5 West 31st St., New York City
Manufacturer to Wearer Products.
Field Representatives Wanted in Every County.
Splendid income assured.

French, German, Spanish, Italian

Can be learned quickly, easily and pleasantly, at spare moments, in your own home. You hear the living voice of a native professor pronounce each word and phrase. In a surprisingly short time you can speak a new language by the
Language-Phone Method
combined with
Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry
Send for Booklet and Testimonials
The Language-Phone Method
802 Metropolis Bldg., New York.

CURRENT POETRY

MR. HERBERT KAUFMAN seems to be steadily narrowing the circle of his literary interests to a single black phase of sociology.

Whether or not it is healthful to art and morals to dwell too constantly on this subject, it has inspired some of this young author's most powerful work.

Quite the strongest thing Mr. Kaufman has done in verse along this line appeared a year ago in *The Woman's World*. It is reprinted by request in the current issue of the same magazine, and deserves a wide audience.

Why Are You Weeping, Sister?

BY HERBERT KAUFMAN

Why are you weeping, Sister?
Why are you sitting alone?
I'm bent and gray
And I've lost the way!
All my to-morrows were yesterday!
I traded them off for a wanton's pay.
I bartered my graces for silks and laces,
My heart I sold for a pot of gold—
Now I'm old.

Why did you do it, Sister?
Why did you sell your soul?
I was foolish and fair and my form was rare!
I longed for life's baubles and did not care!
When we know not the price to be paid, we dare.
I listened when vanity lied to me
And I ate the fruit of the Bitter Tree—
Now I'm old.

Why are you lonely, Sister?
Where have your friends all gone?
Friends I have none, for I went the road
Where women must harvest what men have sowed
And they never come back when the field is mowed,
They gave the lee of the cup to me
But I was blinded and would not see—
Now I'm old.

Where are your lovers, Sister?
Where are your lovers now?
My lovers were many, but all have run,
I betrayed and deceived them, every one,
And they lived to learn what I had done.
A poisoned draft from my lips they quaffed,
And I, who knew it was poisoned, laughed—
Now I'm old.

Will they not help you, Sister?
In the name of your common sin?
There is no debt, for my lovers bought,
They paid my price for the things I brought.
I made the terms, so they owe me naught.
I have no hold, for 'twas I who sold.
One offered his heart, but mine was cold—
Now I'm old.

Where is that lover, Sister?
He will come when he knows your need.
I broke his hope and I stained his pride
I dragged him down in the undertide.
Alone and forsaken by me he died.
The blood that he shed is on my head,
For all the while I knew that he bled—
Now I'm old.

Is there no mercy, Sister,
For the wanton whose course is spent?
When a woman is lovely the world will fawn.
But not when her beauty and grace are gone,
When her face is seamed and her limbs are drawn.
I've had my day and I've had my play,
In my winter of loneliness I must pay—
Now I'm old.

Relieves Headache
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Relieves headache and nervousness caused by impaired digestion, wakefulness or overwork.

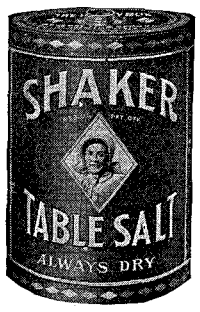
Shaker Salt

A Free-Flowing Table Salt Which Does Not Contain Starch or Flour

SHAKER SALT is the finest salt you can buy. It is made by an exclusive method of salt refining, which produces salt 99.7% pure. Other makers do not use any process similar to ours.

Consequently, other makers leave much of the natural salt impurities in. They leave in the gypsum (which is native to all salt) so that their salt is less pure than ours. Gypsum is a hurtful substance for you to eat.

Yet, though Shaker is a purified, "salty" salt, its grains are so fine and small that you may salt your food as lightly as you wish. You may get a *delicacy* of flavor which is hardly possible where harsh, coarse-grained salt is used.

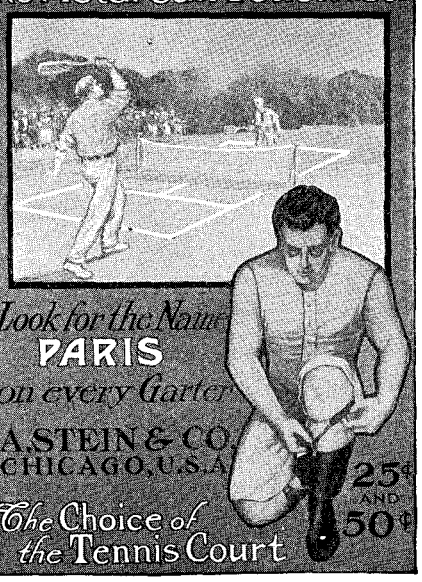


In the handy box — 10 cents, except in the far West—Shaker Salt never gets hard or lumpy. It never sticks or cakes in the shakers.

Diamond Crystal Salt Co.
St. Clair, Michigan
Makers of the Purest Salt in the World
(49)

MAGAZINES & BOOKS FOR LIBRARY SLIPS ONE IN EVERY PACKAGE

PARIS GARTERS
No Metal Can Touch You



Look for the Name PARIS *on every Garter*
A. STEIN & CO.
CHICAGO, U.S.A.
25¢ AND 50¢
The Choice of the Tennis Court

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What of the morrow, Sister?
How shall the morrow be?
I must feed to the end upon remorse.
I must falter alone in my self-made course.
I must stagger alone with my self-made cross,
For I bartered my graces for silks and laces
My heart I sold for a pot of gold—
Now I'm old.

A few brief lines in *The Westminster Gazette* that evidently spring from a sincere admiration for the poet Shelley:

Shelley

By T. P. C. W.

(Lines written while exercises cried aloud to be corrected.)

In a gray wilderness
Of books and boys
(Struggling with weariness
And querulous noise,
To hammer hard necessities
Of algebraic truth,
To fit the sweet sun-haloed fantasies
Of minds alive with youth),
I reached an idle hand and took,
All stained and unknit,
A little, desolate book,
And opened it.
And as that fisherman of old
Who from a weed-green bottle broke
The crusted seal, and saw unfold
Its awful beauty of quick smoke,
So from that torn page sprang
The tear-stained laughter and the happy pain
That held men prisoners while Shelley sang,
And showed them sunlit splendors in the rain.

Again we quote from *The Pall Mall Gazette*—this time a fresh song, and one that carries the love of liberty even to death:

Freeborn

Ye shall heather my bed on the clear hill
And bury me light and dry,
Not to be cloaked from the free wind
When valley floods are high.

Blood to the stream and flesh to the clay,
But neither hold me now;
I will lie here and far above
The wheeling of the plow.

Windy sky and a peewit call
Over my head shall run,
And I shall hear the heather folk
Stamp, and play in the sun.

We have resisted this poem a number of times—first in *The Atlantic Monthly*, then in several contemporaries, but it has a quiet, insistent beauty that will not be denied.

The Little Pines

By Louise Imogen Guiney

Dear, once in a clearing, high in the snowy wood,
The bearded lumbermen, filing with ax and cart,
Wherever the saplings shot up straight and good,
Hacked at the boles and crashed them down and apart;
And long, O lover of little pines, you stood
Mute on the hillock, watching, and sick at heart.

And when on pitiful hurdles, death's poor dower,
The innocent felons lay under cords unblest,
And oxen, welding in one their deep-breathed power,
Upheaved the burden grandly, with no arrest—

The Howard Watch

When the U. S. Battleship "Maine" was sunk in Havana Harbor, Admiral Sigsbee's HOWARD Watch went down with it.

It lay in sea water for five days—was recovered by a navy diver—and *today it varies less than ten seconds a month*, which is a ratio of one second in 260,000. Admiral Sigsbee has carried his HOWARD Watch since 1868. It has cruised in eighteen vessels of the U. S. Navy—over a distance of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Thousand miles.

It has set the *standard time* in taking observations for navigating—where a few seconds' error may spell disaster to the ship. A service so exacting that even the ship's chronometers have to be checked up in every port.

A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each HOWARD is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached—from the 17-jewel (*double roller escapement*) in a "Jas. Boss" or "Crescent" gold-filled case at $40, to the 23-jewel in a 14K solid gold case at $150.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD Watch. Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town and talk to him. He is a good man to know.

Admiral Sigsbee has written a little book, "The Log of the HOWARD Watch," relating to the history of his own HOWARD. You'll enjoy it. Drop us a post card, Dept. O. and we'll send you a copy.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS, Boston, Mass.

NOTE THE SIMPLICITY

Of making perfect duplicates with the **Daus IMPROVED Tip-Top Duplicator.** No intricate mechanism. No printer's ink. Always ready. 100 copies from pen-written and 50 from type-written original. Useful in any business. Sent on Ten Days' Trial Without Deposit. Complete Duplicator, contains roll of **"Dauseo" Oiled Linen Back** duplicating surface, which can be used over and over again, price **$5**

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THE "BEST" LIGHT

Makes and burns its own gas. Costs 2c. per week. Gives 500 candle power light and casts no shadow. No dirt, grease, nor odor. Unequalled for Homes, Stores, Hotels, Churches, Public Halls, etc. Over 200 styles. Every lamp warranted. Agents wanted. Write for catalog.

THE BEST LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th St., Canton, O.

ORIGINAL—GENUINE

HORLICK'S

Rich milk and malted-grain extract, in powder. A quick lunch.

Delicious, Invigorating
MALTED MILK
The Food-Drink for all ages.
Better than Tea or Coffee.
Keep it on your sideboard at home.

Avoid Imitations—Ask for "HORLICK'S"—Everywhere

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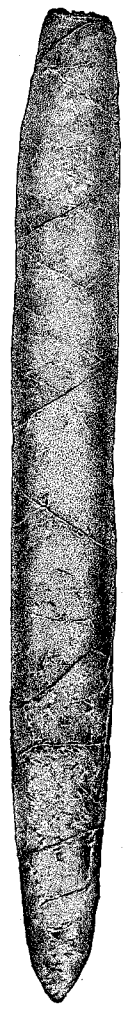
Selling a Cigar for Five Dollars per Hundred does not make it a "Five Cent Cigar"!

I know, because I have made a ten cent cigar for nearly ten years and sold it for five dollars per hundred. My customers—about twenty thousand of them—know too—because many of them have been smoking my Panatela ever since I began to sell it.



In everything but price my well-known Shivers' Panatela ranks as a ten cent cigar. It is hand-made by skilled men cigar-makers, its filler is all Cuban grown Havana tobacco and its wrapper is the genuine imported Sumatra. This, you know, is the standard quality of the ten cent Panatela; and if anything I have improved it. The model conditions of my factory and my rule against "doctoring" or flavoring my Havana are revelations to everyone who inspects my business house.

The only profit that is made on my cigars is made by me—no jobbers or drummers or middlemen figure at all. I sell direct to you at the same price that the manufacturer of ten cent cigars sells them to his distributor. It is as though the Shivers' Panatela was made specially for you. You simply pay me for my trouble in importing the tobacco, for seeing that the cigars are made under the cleanest conditions, and for keeping them in humidors until you are ready for a shipment.

I have proved the quality of my cigars and the honesty of the American public by my entirely original selling plan.

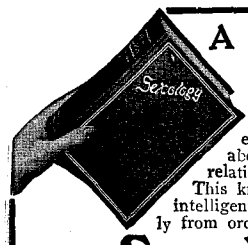
MY OFFER IS: I will, upon request, send fifty Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining forty at my expense, if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $2.50, within ten days.

I have a new cigar at $5.00 per hundred—my Shivers' Club Special, four and a quarter inches long and about half as thick again as the Panatela, and the same quality of tobacco. It is for smokers who desire a richer cigar than the thin shapes give. Of whichever shape you prefer, I will be glad to send you fifty to try. And remember that I know that the only way you can become a profitable customer is to be so well pleased that you will re-order again and again.

SHIVERS' PANATELA
EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

In ordering please use business stationery or give reference and state whether mild, medium or strong cigars are desired.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS
913 Filbert Street **Philadelphia, Pa.**



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Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(*Illustrated*)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

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Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

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Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents

Puritan Pub. Co., 777 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.

For the ended beauty of little pines that hour
Tears in your eyes, and anger in your sweet breast.

But now a wondrous sight in the bay below,
A grove of masts, all winged aerially!
'Twixt wave and cloud so thrillingly fair they go,
So busy, so spirit-bright, who would not be
Glad for your little pines? That overthrow
Is life, is laughter, along the illumined sea.

Here is the first sincere note in the long list of perfunctory efforts to celebrate in verse the coronation of George V. This anonymous ballad of relief appeared in *The Pall Mall Gazette*.

To London Out of Motley

O mother city, once again
We greet your grave and reverend face,
Late veiled from sight by workingmen,
Who labored for a fevered space
With hammer, adz, and boring-brace
To make you dissolutely gay—
A weird and unfamiliar place
Was London Town of yesterday.

Bemused, we trod your pavements when
You tricked yourself in gauds and lace,
And passed awhile beyond our ken,
Leaving us doubtful how to trace
The streets where we were wont to pace
With surest footing on our way:
We only found it by the grace
Of Robert. That was yesterday.

But now, what rapture—by Big Ben
I swear it, and the Civic Mace—
Exalts me (as with oxygen)
To see you, now the glittering race
Of King and Queen, Jack, ten, and ace
Is run; discard your proud display
And to the realm of memory chase
That London Town of yesterday.

ENVOI

Though fittingly in festal case,
Mother, you decked your features gray,
Right welcome is your ancient face,
Dear London Town of everyday.

The last stanza of "The Secret" (*Harper's*) raises the poem to real lyric heights.

The Secret

BY CHARLES F. MAPPLE

Ere I had come to three feet high,
My father said to me:
"You soon will be as tall as I!"
Whereat we laughed in glee.
"Soon you will grow, soon you will know
The things I know!" said he;
It seemed so long a while to grow—
Ah, might it ever be!

Within a year my father died;
So very young was I,
I did not know just why they cried;
I sat and wondered why.

Now years have flown and I have grown
Almost as tall as he;—
Could I have known! *He* must have known,
That day he laughed with me!

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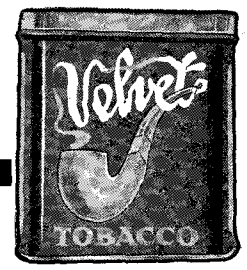
10 cents
At your dealer's, or if he is sold out send us the 10 cents. We'll send you a can to any address in the U.S.A.



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

POLICE COMMISSIONER WALDO

A YOUNG man joined the Regular Army in 1899 as second lieutenant of the Seventeenth Infantry, to take part in the Spanish War. In less than two years he was first lieutenant, and in four years more had been raised to the rank of adjutant-general. Most of his service took place in the Philippines, where he served with General Leonard Wood in Jolo and Mindanao in a hot campaign against the peons. He was later in command of a battalion of scouts for eighteen months and had under his protection and discipline some 250,000 men. He resigned from the Army in 1905 and came to New York. "And now?" asks the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*—"oh, he's only head of the largest police force in the world." Rhinelander Waldo is obviously his name, but some of the axioms he applies to that vast army of men under his command are not obvious at all. Here, we read, are a few:

You can't make a force enthusiastic by nagging it.

You can't enforce discipline by a system of petty charges and punishments.

You can't build up *esprit de corps* by holding the club of fear and terror over the heads of grown men.

You can't enforce respect for authority by juggling officers of rank up and down.

You can't get work done in so vast a department without trusting some one, for no Commissioner is able to do everything himself.

You can't centralize every bit of authority in one head, for overcentralization becomes as ineffective in results as lack of organization.

Commissioner Waldo works constantly while at his new job and keeps things "gaily on the go." But hurried? Oh, no!

Why, the day that he was married—in April, 1910, three months after he had taken his seat as Fire Commissioner—he was at his office at 6 o'clock in the morning. At 8 A.M. he presided at a trial; at 1 P.M. he closed his desk; at 1:30 P.M. he jumped into an auto with his secretary, Winfield Sheehan, took a train for Greenwich, Connecticut, reached there in an hour and ten minutes, and at 4 P.M. was married to Mrs. Virginia Otis Heckscher.

The manner in which Waldo went into city politics was equally sudden. A son of aristocratic and wealthy parents, it was thought that his experience in the Philippines would have sufficed. But not so thought Waldo:

One day he was standing in front of Delmonico's when a thousand policemen passed, escorting a funeral procession. On inquiring who was dead, he was informed that it was a deputy police commissioner. In a moment the thought came into his mind: "Why shouldn't I be a deputy police commissioner?" On reflection he realized that he didn't know a single poli-

To Motorists who are about to renew their tire equipment

There is no reason why you should spend more money for tires than do the thousands of motorists who use UNITED STATES TIRES.

You are in a position now to *choose* tires, not merely *buy* them.

When you purchased your new car, you naturally took the tires that came with the car. But *now* you can judge tires for yourself. You know the standard of service tires ought to give and you know whether or not the tires you have been using have sufficient strength to *measure up* to that standard.

Probably the best reason why thousands of motorists are today forsaking other brands and turning to

United States Tires

Continental **Hartford**
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is because they are coming to realize that by combining *in each brand* the strongest points of *four famous makes*, United States Tires are unquestionably

The Strongest Tires in the World

and that this *extra strength* means far more tire mileage with far less tire trouble than they have been accustomed to in the use of other brands.

The oft-quoted statements, "Have always used them," and "Were on my car when I bought it," are mighty poor reasons (if they are the *only* reasons) for renewing with *any* brand of tires.

If tire *expense* means anything to you, disregard all other reasons and demand the tires that are *actually giving* users of United States Tires the kind of service that *every motorist wants*.

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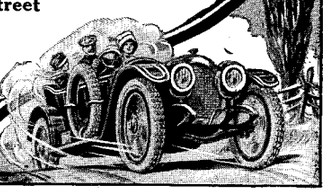
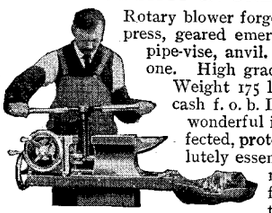


The Detroit Combination Tool

A TOOL-SHOP IN ONE TOOL



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Pure White Lead

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We have room only for this bald statement of fact here, but if you will write us, we will send you the reasons. We have been told by property owners that the "Helps" mentioned below put the paint subject in an entirely new light. Maybe *you* will find it so.

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tician in the City of New York. He had never seen Mayor McClellan, and, altho he just came from the Army, he had never met General Bingham, who was then Commissioner of Police. But such slight obstacles did not stop this young man, who hurried off then and there to see Bingham. Captain Waldo had an hour's talk with General Bingham, when the latter said:

"Well, I'll take you, but you will have to see the Mayor."

"I don't know the Mayor," said Waldo.

"Don't you know anybody who can introduce you?" queried Bingham.

"Only you, General," said Waldo.

And General Bingham wrote the young man a letter of introduction to the Mayor, and, armed with it, he hastened down to City Hall. At first the Mayor would not even see him, but Waldo was persistent, and the final result was that he received the appointment. He remained in this position about a year, when he resigned, and was later appointed superintendent of the police force of the Board of Water Supply, which he organized to protect the watershed district in the Catskills. He resigned this place to run for Congress on the Democratic ticket in the Fifteenth District in 1908 against J. Van Vechten Olcott. In this campaign he proved to be such a good mixer that he won the admiration of Tammany Hall. He was defeated, but he didn't seem to mind it much, for in little over a year he was appointed Fire Commissioner by Mayor Gaynor.

And now the thugs are leaving New York. It is bad news for that profession but true, and the stationary-post system has more than served its share.

This means that a policeman is stationed at a certain corner every two blocks, from 11 o'clock in the evening till 7 o'clock the next morning, with instructions not to leave his post. The posts are arranged to the best advantage, so that the policeman may have a view of the streets in all directions. These men are relieved at certain periods by other men, so that during the time designated the district covered is completely guarded in the hours when protection is most needed. Thus, the old saying that "you never can find a policeman when wanted," is made obsolete, and, in the event of a crime being committed, or of a disturbance, a citizen knows exactly where he can obtain help. More than that, he knows that he has the backing of the Police Commissioner himself, a brave and fearless man.

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JUST how dangerous diving is, nobody but a full-fledged diver ever knows. The risks he takes are terrible, yet he takes them as part of the day's work and asks no hero medals. So, if Captain Kidd's treasure is not redeemed soon, writes Captain Johnson in *The Youth's Companion*, it will not be for lack of courage on the diver's part. Johnson is a diver himself, or was till a few years ago, and many an "evil chance" he ran. But it was diving for parts of the *Billy Jenkins*, an old cannery bark, which almost put a stop to

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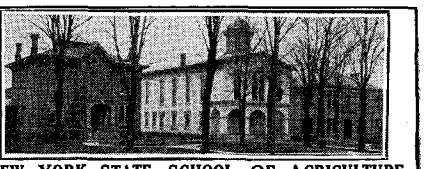

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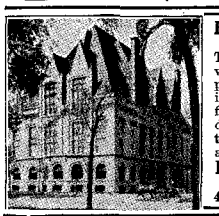

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him, and Johnson recollects it well. He was right busily at work, and doing "fair," when a strange, moving shadow appeared. It was directly under the hatchway, and more from curiosity, says Johnson, than anything else—

I approached the opening cautiously, and was about to peer out, when there came across the square of opaque light a long, wavering arm. I shrank back, then threw myself forward and half-closed the sliding grating beneath the hatch. I didn't want any visitors, especially when they happened to be visitors with eight arms of unlimited strength, directed by a sullen disposition.

The year before one of our men had been caught under water, and had been held a prisoner there until he was nearly dead with cold and fright. He had been caught at the foot of a pier by an octopus, which had wrapt one arm about the post and two or three more about him.

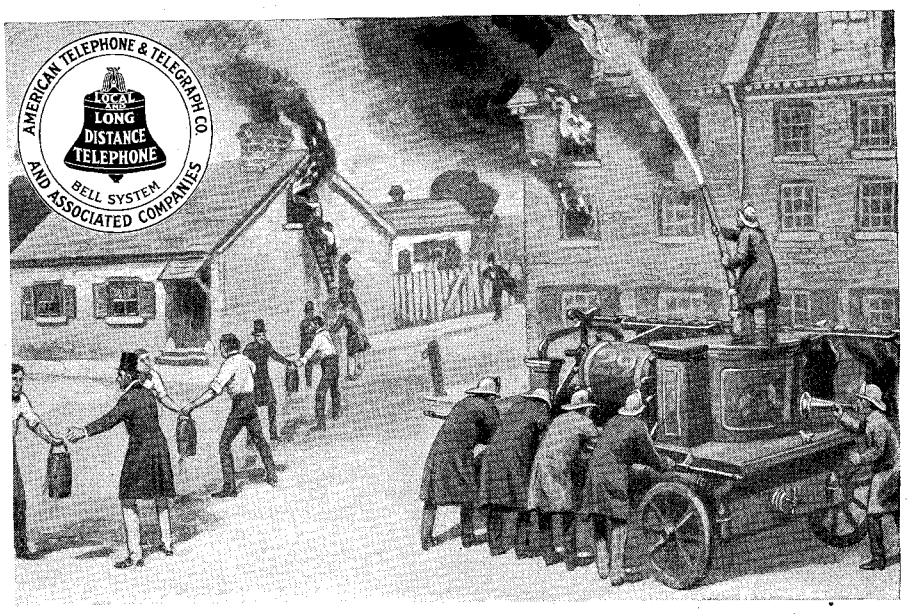
The man hadn't dared signal to the boat above to be hauled up, for fear the devil-fish might be strong enough to crush in his ribs or injure him internally. He simply sat through this game of patience which his visitor had proposed, and he didn't know how long it would last, or whether it wouldn't end eventually by his suffocation. After nearly an hour of this nightmare, the terrible creature had gone as it had come.

At first I imagined that I wasn't in as bad shape as this other fellow had been. There seemed to be no way for the octopus to come through into the hull; I had shut the grating as closely as I could, without blocking my signal-rope and air-pipe, and had fastened it by shoving some packing-cases against it. Occasionally a black, groping shadow moved across the grating, and soon I noticed that the octopus was fully as sensitive to my stirring about as I had been to the disturbance caused by his coming. Whenever I budged, one of those tentacles whipt out and went searching about through the gaps of the grating.

My rope began to jerk dinner signals, and sometimes the net stirred suggestively; and all the time I was getting colder and more numb and more thoroughly terrified by the darkness of the crowded hold and the wavering shadow outside. Suddenly I saw one of those whip-like feelers wrap itself about a bar of the grating and tear it loose, solidly bolted tho it was. I began to realize that, after all, there was nothing to prevent the creature's reaching me but his own lack of imagination.

From above came a peremptory order, transmitted through the rope: "Come up!" I knew that the men had been reenforced by the boss, for no one else would send me that message. However, I dared not try to obey, and indeed I began to feel that the chances of my ever getting up were slim. I was chilled through by my long immersion. I moved cautiously toward the grating, and instantly there appeared one of those snake-like arms, reaching toward me.

I paused and considered something that had just come into my dazed mind. Yes, perhaps it would work. I would call off the octopus through his very responsiveness to motion. There was a chance of my being able to reach the main-hatch by



Fire Fighting and Telephoning

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Twenty men with twenty buckets can put out a small fire if each man works by himself.

If twenty men form a line and pass the buckets from hand to hand, they can put out a larger fire. But the same twenty men on the brakes of a "hand tub" can force a continuous stream of water through a pipe so fast that the bucket brigade seems futile by comparison.

The modern firefighter has gone away beyond the "hand tub." Mechanics build a steam fire engine, miners dig coal to feed it, workmen build reservoirs and lay pipes so that each nozzleman and engineer is worth a score of the old-fashioned firefighters.

The big tasks of today require not only team work but also modern tools and a vast system of supply and distribution.

The Bell telephone system is an example of co-operation between 75,000 stockholders, 120,000 employees and six million subscribers.

But to team work is added an up-to-date plant. Years of time and hundreds of millions of money have been put into the tools of the trade; into the building of a nation-wide network of lines; into the training of men and the working out of methods. The result is the Bell System of today—a union of men, money and machinery, to provide universal telephone service for ninety million people.

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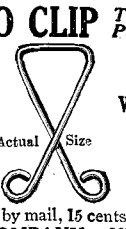

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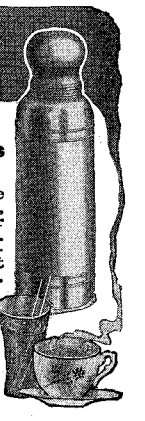
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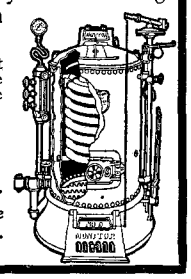

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traveling under decks, and perhaps I could entice him away from the vicinity of my air-pipe and signal-line long enough to let me escape. I began to feel my way back, each moment getting farther and farther from the amber shadows of the forward hatch.

It was a perilous undertaking. Any second I might bring something tumbling down and sever my supply-pipe. I groped cautiously along, however, and presently had the joy of feeling the ladder of the main-hatch lying across my path. Undercurrents had drifted the outer door shut, but I shoved it open and jerked the grating across the aperture.

A moment later a black, wavering shadow was thrown across the checkerboard of light and darkness formed by the crossed timbers of the grating, and I knew that my ruse had worked—thus far. I jammed a stick through one of the open squares, and felt it drawn slowly and irresistibly from my hands, as if the drum of a donkey-engine were revolving slowly, and exerting its mighty force against my resistance.

I took a long time to my return trip, trying not to stir up the water nor to displace anything that would tell of my progress. With painful caution, I neared the forward hatch, feeling my signal-rope and air-pipe travel with me, as the puzzled crew above manipulated them, accompanying my advance.

Suddenly I stood still. There before me was that telltale silhouette. The octopus had beaten me to the goal.

To say that I was utterly discouraged doesn't half express it. I had not let myself consider this possibility, but now I was cowed, beaten, broken-spirited—the thing that threatened me was so utterly removed from anything I had ever fought against, was so diabolical and unyielding, that I felt my sinews rebelling against further effort. I might as well sit down and wait for the end, which would come slowly, mercilessly, unless my captor took it into his reptilian mind to twist off my air-pipe or to jerk open the grating and come in and strangle me. The men above had stopt signaling, and I might have been sitting on one of the stars with my feet in space, for all the human companionship I had. Already I was a thing of the past, sitting face to face with death.

I don't know how it came into my head. I had been staring at the blotch on the floor that represented my net, when all of a sudden I began to wonder how the Japanese fishermen who sold devil-fish on the waterfront caught the creatures—whether they grappled for them with hooks, or whether they snared them. It seemed strange that I had never heard. Snare them! I kept repeating the words, and every time they came back they seemed to be speaking to some faculty that was asleep within me.

Then I got up hurriedly. I would have jumped, but my rig was too heavy for that; but I got up and went over and picked up that net, and began working at the knot which held it to the manila line from the tackle above. I was fully alive and awake now; there was something to do. With a thousand needles stabbing my fingers and wrists, I continued to maul the knot, and after what seemed an interminable struggle, the rope was at last free in my hand.

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distance of two feet up, then painfully tied a slip-knot in one of them and approached the door with it in my hands. I didn't stop to consider my chances of success; I must succeed or die trying.

Cautiously I shoved the grating back a trifle, then retreated from the gap, for my adversary had reached for me with one of his five-foot arms. Again I approached and extended the loop of manila. This time I stood my ground and watched the tentacle groping toward me. It touched the surface of my rubber suit, drew back quickly, then advanced again.

This was my chance. I slipt the noose well over the groping arm and yanked it tight. Instantly it disappeared, and the rope was jerked from my hands. Convulsively I signaled the men above to haul up the freight rope. There was a mighty commotion in the water, and I knew that I was alone, that my grim companion was bound for the scow above, and that a gang of hungry and ill-tempered derrick men up there would deal with him.

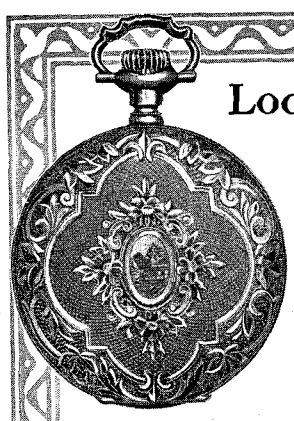
Two minutes passed. Then there was a peremptory signal on my line, "Come up!" I shoved open the grating and signaled back, "All right!" The next moment I was being hauled up, and as I went I believe I was resolving that I would never again go below the surface. . . . . .

Yes, they landed him all right; he'd tied himself in a knot about the freight rope, and he didn't untie till some Japanese fishermen rowed up and killed him with their oars. They wanted him for the fish-market. I learned when I had my helmet off that another diver had been sent for, to go down and find out what was wrong with me. It's a good thing he didn't get there in time to run into the octopus. As it was, I was mighty glad to let him finish my job, and I took a couple of days off.

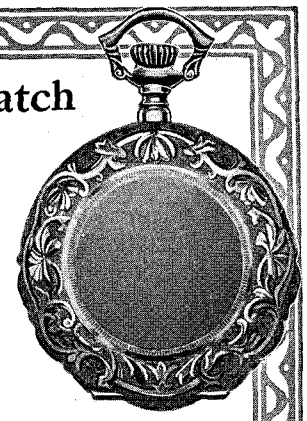
A POET'S BID FOR IMMORTALITY

BORN of peasant parents, a shepherd roving the fields by day, and contemplating the stars by night, is the picturesque beginning of Michel Pons, the young Nîmes poet, who has actually succeeded in gaining one of the votes necessary to make him a member of the French Academy and enroll his name with those of the "Immortals." Each of the Academicians had a few "sweet words" for Pons, says a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, and Pons has put them in book form just to give us an opportunity of hearing what "each great man had to say." Listen!

"Don't be discouraged," said Jean Richepin, "if you are not elected the first time. I had to try twice, and Victor Hugo three times." M. Hanotaux declared that workmen who became writers were worthy of the greatest esteem. "Ah," he added, "if it were Mistral who presented himself, he would be elected at once." M. Réné Bazin did not want to give him false hope. His vote had already been promised. But he told M. Pons: "Do not be discouraged at once. The Academy, like a great lady, wants a lot of courting." M. Mézières was delighted to receive Pons, and talked to him of Mistral, Jasmin, and Aubanel.



Look Inside the Watch Case for the Name "Crescent" or "Jas. Boss"



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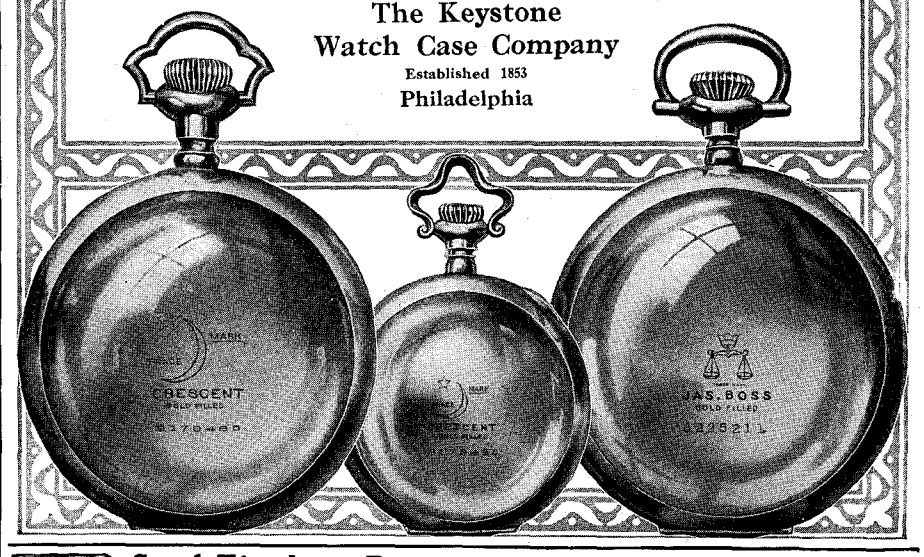

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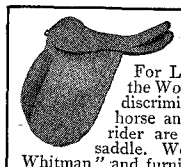

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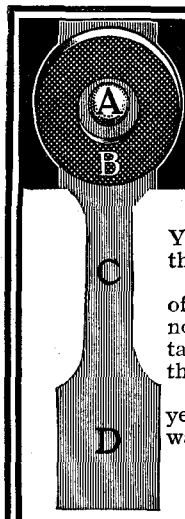

Corns are utterly needless. You can end the pain instantly. You can loosen the corn without even feeling it. In two days the corn comes out.

This is all done with a little plaster, which contains a dot of B & B wax. It is applied in a jiffy. No pain, no soreness, no discomfort. You simply forget the corn. In two days take the plaster off, and the corn comes out. That is all there is to it.

This Blue-jay plaster thus removes five million corns per year. Let it remove yours too. Go get a package. Don't wait and suffer. End them as others do.

A in the picture is the soft B & B wax. It loosens the corn.
B protects the corn, stopping the pain at once.
C wraps around the toe. It is narrowed to be comfortable.
D is rubber adhesive to fasten the plaster on.

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M. Lamy was sorry that Pons had come a little too late, as the other candidates had already taken up their position. The Comte d'Haussonville received him with a cordial shake of the hand, and said, "*Bonjour, mon ami.*" These words alone went to the heart of Pons, who recalled the fact that a friend was formerly a workman of the P. L. M. Railway, of which the Comte d'Haussonville was the chairman of the board of directors. He felt so awed at the thought that he was being treated so familiarly by the count that it took his breath away, and he trembled all over. The count soon set him at ease, and talked to him familiarly.

The Marquis de Vogue said to Pons: "You have no fortune, but your pen can burn and your verses have wings. This is all that is wanted to enter the Academy." M. Paul Deschanel said: "I have read your works, and have already told you in a letter that I like their strength and inspiration." Emile Faguet met him with the words: "Tell me, what part of the South do you come from? Ah, if Gaston Boissier were still with us, he would take up your cause. He was also from Nîmes. I am going to vote for my friend Haraucourt, but if I did not do so I would vote for you." M. Thureau Dangin told him not to despair; M. Melchior Vogue said that he was puzzled as to what poet to choose; and M. Paul Bourget said, "Even if you are not elected, all France will know you now."

After visiting many others, Michel Pons came to M. Barres, and was stunned to hear him say straight away: "Yes, Pons, I will vote for you." M. Barres kept his word and gave his vote as he had promised. From that day to this Michel Pons has been in a delicious reverie. He had not expected anything more than polite, encouraging words. The fact that one academician did vote for him will, he says, be remembered by him with pride as long as he lives, and it was to record this vote that he wrote his book. Good Michel Pons thereby shows a truly poetic soul.

The Turning-Point.—SPEEDY ('phoning from farmhouse to garage)—"I guess you will have to come and get me. I've turned turtle."

VOICE—"This is a garage; you want the aquarium."—*Judge.*

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

The Easiest Way.—TEACHER—"How will they use airships in war, Jimmy?"

JIMMY—"Induce the enemy to go up in 'em, ma'am."—*Puck.*

Not to be Disturbed.—WAITER (to night nurse watching patient)—"Have some coffee, ma'am?"

NIGHT NURSE—"No, I greatly fear that that would keep me awake."—*Le Rire.*

More to the Dollar.—George Ade, at the recent Lambs' gambol in New York, objected to the extravagance of the modern wife. "It is true that the married men of to-day," he ended, "have better halves, but bachelors have better quarters."—*The Mirror.*

So Frank.—HE (wondering if his rival has been accepted)—"Are both your rings heirlooms?"

SHE (concealing the hand)—"Oh, dear, yes. One has been in the family since the time of Alfred, but the other is newer"—(blushing)—"it only dates from the conquest."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Puzzle.—SMALL GIRL (entertaining her mother's caller)—"How is your little girl?"

CALLER—"I am sorry to say, my dear, that I haven't any little girl."

SMALL GIRL (after a painful pause in conversation)—"How is your little boy?"

CALLER—"My dear, I haven't any little boy, either."

SMALL GIRL—"What *are* yours?"—*Woman's Home Companion.*

Not to be Dreamed Of.—Bang! Bang! He thought that the Germans were upon him. But he awoke to find that it was only the boots rapping at his door.

"Well, what is it?" he grumbled.

"A telegram, sir," replied the boots, in breathless tones. "Will you open the door, sir?"

"Certainly not!" exclaimed Jones, crossly. He was by no means anxious to leave his sheltering sheets. "Slip it under the door, my boy."

"I can't do that, sir," replied the boots, anxiously. "It's on a tray."—*Youth's Companion.*

FLY-SONG

Ten little flies
  All in a line;
One got a swat!
  Then there were * * * * * * * * *
Nine little flies
  Grimly sedate,
Licking their chops—
  Swat! There were * * * * * * * *
Eight little flies
  Raising some more—
Swat! Swat! Swat! Swat!
  Then there were * * * *
Four little flies
  Colored green-blue;
Swat! (Ain't it easy!)
  Then there were * *
Two little flies
  Dodged the civilian—
Early next day
  There were a million!

—*Buffalo News.*

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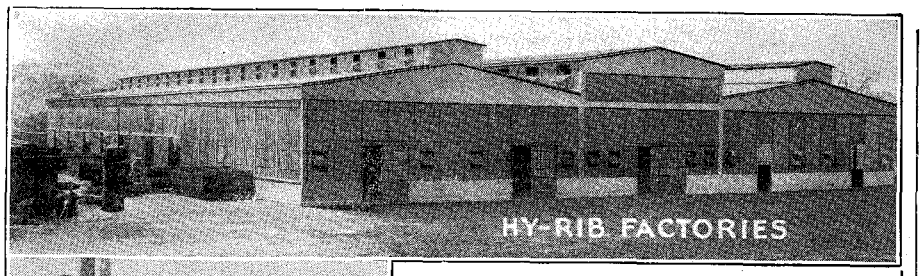

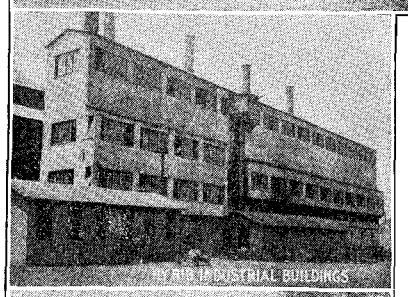

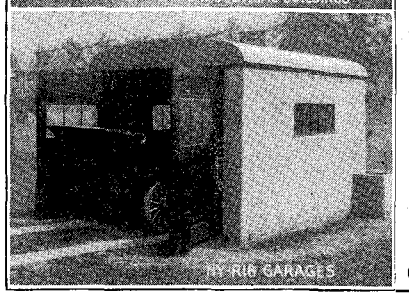

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FIFTY YEARS AGO

August 19.—Union forces take the town of Commerce, Mo.

A skirmish occurs at Charleston, Mo., resulting in favor of the Union forces.

August 20.—An encounter takes place at Hawk's Nest, in the Kanawha Valley, Va.

General McClellan takes command of the Army of the Potomac.

The Western Virginia Convention passes an ordinance making the western part of Virginia a separate State, to be named "Kanawha."

August 21.—General McCulloch and his forces receive the thanks of the Confederate Congress for their victory at Wilson's Creek, Mo.

August 22.—The Postmaster-General excludes from the mails the New York papers indicted by the Grand Jury for treasonable and seditious utterances. In Philadelphia the United States Marshal closes the office of a religious paper for disloyalty to the Government.

August 23.—At Westchester, Pa., a Deputy United States Marshal stops the publication of a newspaper on a similar charge.

August 24.—The Union Governor of Missouri issues a call for 42,000 troops to aid in expelling the Confederate forces from the State.

August 25.—The Government seizes all large and small craft on the Potomac River.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

August 4.—An agreement involving considerable trading of colonial possessions is arrived at in principle between France and Germany in settlement of the Moroccan dispute.

August 7.—A vote of censure is passed on the Government in the British House of Lords by a majority of 214. A similar vote of censure was lost in the House of Commons on Monday.

It is estimated that 70,000 men have been thrown out of employment because of the London dock strike.

August 8.—The *Carlton Hotel in London* is partially destroyed by fire.

August 10.—The Veto Bill is accepted in the House of Lords by 131 votes to 114.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

August 3.—The Senate passes the House Reapportionment Bill, increasing its representation from 391 to 433.

August 5.—Former President Roosevelt, before the House Steel Trust Investigating Committee, assumes full responsibility for the merger of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company with the Steel Trust, and insists that the nation was thereby saved from disaster.

August 6.—President Taft, through Admiral Togo, invites Japan to join the United States in the movement for world-wide peace.

The Senate refers the General Arbitration Treaties with Great Britain and France to the Foreign Relations Committee.

August 7.—Senators Root and Borah speak against the recall-of-judges clause in the Arizona constitution which had been championed on Saturday by Senator Bourne.

August 8.—The Statehood Bill is passed with an amendment requiring Arizona to again vote on the clause sanctioning the recall of the judiciary.

Three ambassadors and five ministers are named by President Taft in an important shift of diplomats.

GENERAL

August 3.—Admiral Togo arrives on the Cunard liner *Luistania* and leaves for Washington.

August 7.—President Taft makes an appeal at Mountain Lake Park, Md., for the ratification of the French and British Arbitration Treaties.

August 8.—United States Senator William P. Frye, of Maine, dies at his home in Lewiston.

August 9.—John W. Gates dies in London.

A Golden Opportunity.—MAUD—"Jack is telling around that you are worth your weight in gold."

ETHEL—"The foolish boy. Who is he telling it to?"

MAUD—"His creditors."—*Denver Times.*

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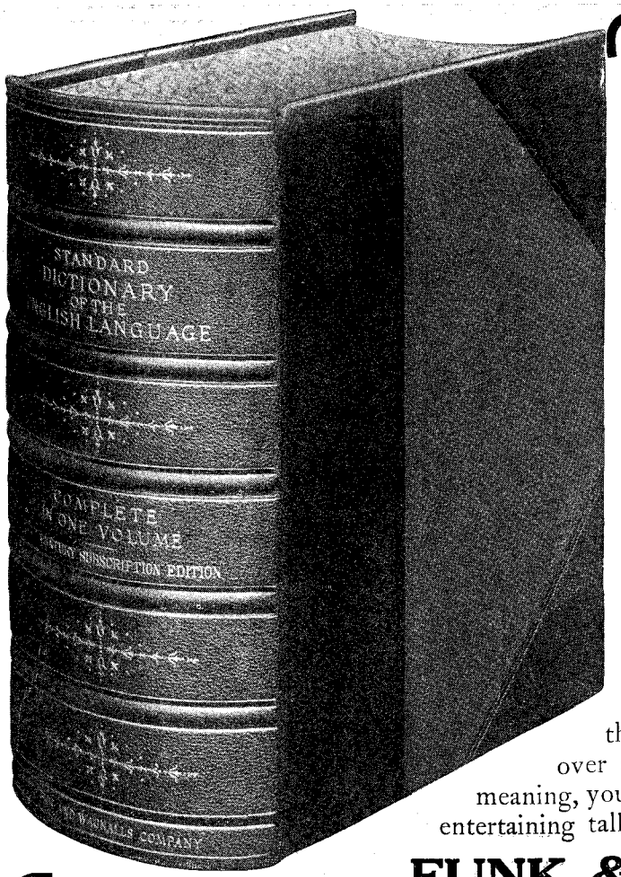

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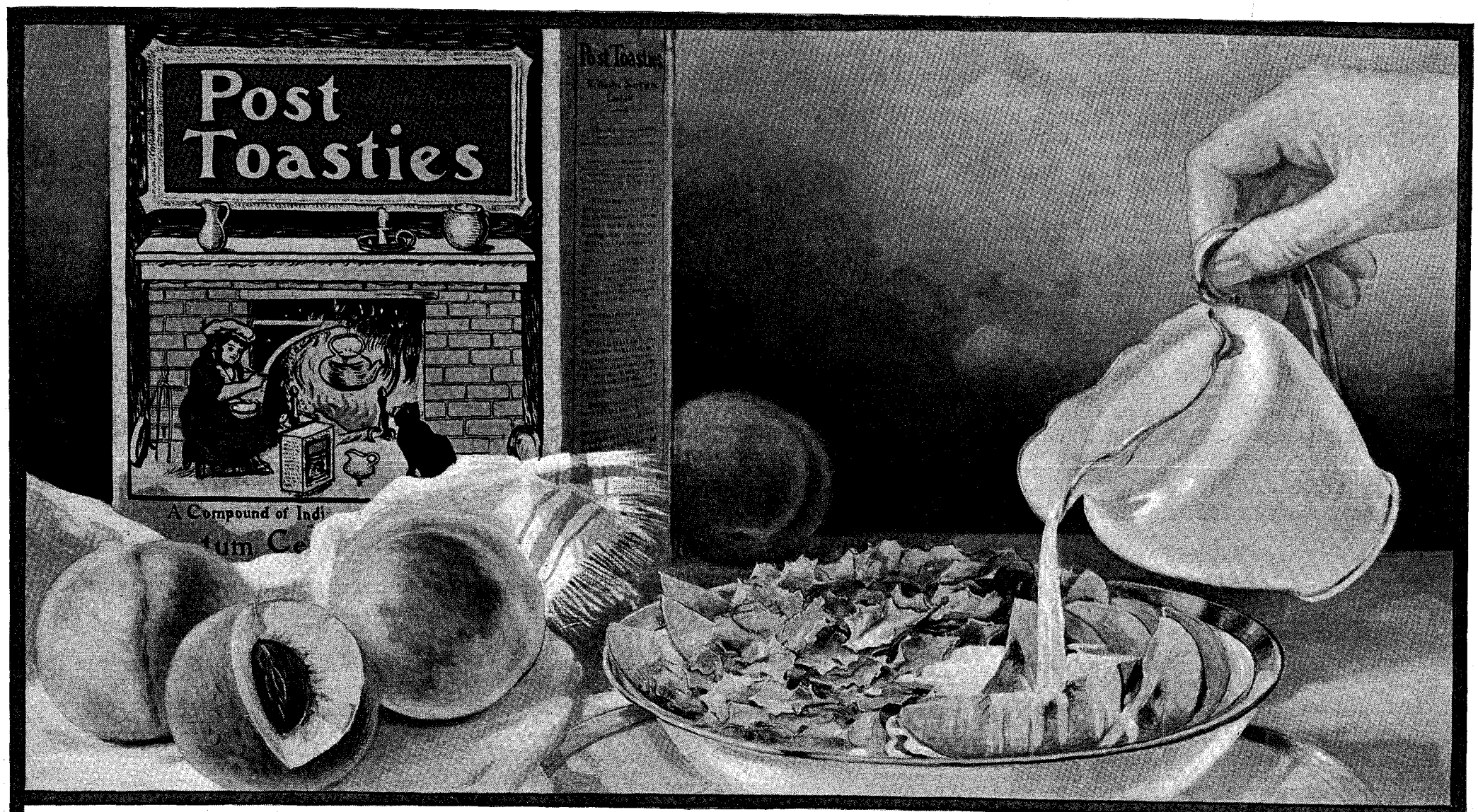

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